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The Hongkong Telegraph

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STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

MINERS IN FAVOUR OF A STRIKE.

RESULT OF BALLOT.

London, April 15.
The result of the Miners' ballot for acceptance of the Government terms was as follows:—442,704 votes for a strike, and 377,569 against.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE RELEASE OF HUNGER STRIKERS.

London, April 15.
In the House of Commons, on the question of the release of Irish hunger-strikers, Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that this was not to form a precedent. The whole action taken with regard to hunger-striking was based on a decision with regard to ameliorative treatment. He denied that there was any change in the Government's attitude. The same course was followed as in the case of Mr. O'Brien. The Government would be only too glad to change its Irish policy if the conditions changed, but they must take every precaution to protect life.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

SPEECH BY M. MILLERAND.

Paris, April 13.
In the Chamber, M. Millerand, in a statement on the Franco-British situation, quoted Articles 42 and 44 of the Treaty and said that the Allies attached great importance to the security of France. He recalled the fact that Germany, through her military circles, was responsible for the coup d'état and requested the derogation of the Peace Treaty despite the fact that Germany had not executed any of the essentials of the Treaty. Therefore, he telegraphed to London on March 19, expressing the opinion that the Allies would commit a grave and perhaps irreparable mistake in not forearming themselves against the very evident dangers and firmly opposing the entry of Germans into the Ruhr region. His Government's view was that the possession of certain guarantees that the Treaty would not be violated was necessary. Mr. Millerand eloquently tributed Belgium's action as increasing affection and admiration for France. He dismissed the question of Anglo-French misunderstanding in a few phrases, declaring that after loyal exchange of views between the Cabinets in London and Paris both had agreed that if there was any divergence of opinion respecting the best means of assuring the execution of the Treaty both should recognise more than ever the necessity of maintaining their intimate and cordial agreement for the settlement of the grave questions still confronting them in Germany and throughout the world.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

WU TING FANG INTERVIEWED.

Shanghai, April 16.
In an interview, Dr. Wu Ting Fang, who arrived to-day, says the dominant elements of the Northern and Southern Government will merge and open a united Parliament, probably at Shanghai, in the coming weeks to draft the constitution of a peace programme thus ending the Canton Government which "has ceased to function." Ninety out of 300 members of the Canton Parliament are here. Dr. Wu, Sun Yat Sen, Tang Shao Yi, with Tang Chi Yao's proxy, constitute a majority of the Southern Government's Administrative Council of seven and are carrying out these projects following upon Sun Yat Sen's negotiations with Tuan Chi Jui and other Peking leaders. He supports the Consortium, saying peace is the first essential. He favours foreign supervision of the loans. He sympathises with the students. He calls the attempt to tie up his funds at the Bank here "an empty threat."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH HUNGER STRIKERS.

London, April 14.
There has been a general strike in Nationalist Ireland since 12th inst. in support of the demand for release of the Sinn Féin prisoners who are hunger striking at Mountjoy Gaol, Dublin. The Lord Mayor announced to crowds outside the gaol that Lord French had stated that all prisoners whose lives were endangered would be released. The general strike was declared off to-night. A plain clothes policeman was shot dead in a Dublin street to-day.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Irish Government had decided that persons arrested or detained by order of the military authority would in future be given ameliorative treatment. From the date of arrest until convicted they would be treated entirely differently from convicted and untried prisoners.
A Downing Street communique says the Irish Government does not intend to release prisoners unconditionally. Any requiring medical treatment outside prison will be released on parole for a specified period in each case. Another policeman and sergeant of constabulary have been found shot dead at the police depot at Phoenix Park to-day.
London, April 15.
Last evening fifty-six hunger strikers were released and conveyed to hospital. Twenty-four will be released to-day.

DIVORCE REFORMS.

London, April 15.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Rendall moved a resolution in favour of legislation embodying the majority report of the Divorce Commissioners, recommending five new grounds for divorce, desertion, persistent cruelty, drunkenness, incurable insanity, and life imprisonment. Mr. Ronald McNeill's amendment, favouring sexual equality in divorce and opposing changes in the law impairing the permanence of marriage was carried by 124 to 91. Lady Astor opposed the resolution.

TOURIST TRAVEL.

THE LACK OF ACCOMMODATION.

With the withdrawal of restrictions on foreign travel which were found necessary during the war, there is a vast number of American tourists now coming to the Far East. This influx has found the Hotels of the Far East unprepared, and as a result better-class hotels are reaping lesser profits than would have come to them had they more accommodation.

Hongkong, as the terminus of the great passenger lines from America, has suffered in particular from the want of adequate hotel accommodation. The congestion has been particularly noticeable during the last few months. Visitors, for want of accommodation ashore, have had on many occasions to stay aboard steamers or proceed to some near-by port, such as Canton or Macao. Those whose foresight has induced them to place themselves under the care of Express Companies are more fortunate in the matter. Parties who travel under the auspices of Express Companies constitute a considerable proportion of the tourists coming to the Colony. The American Express Company is doing a large business in this direction as also are Messrs. Cook and Son, Thomas Cook and Son, and the Raymond Whitecomb and the Colver Millar, are also interested in tourist traffic.

"As far as we are concerned, we undertook no tourist business during the war," said Mr. Wiggins, the manager of Cook's local office, to our representative yesterday. "This year the business is being resumed by our offices in America. In India we have had to give up the idea of tourist business simply because of the lack of hotel accommodation."

"During the next month we have ten parties of tourists travelling under our auspices coming from America. Each party numbers anything from 10 to 12 people and is under the conductorship of a Cook's guide. They travel by the various passenger liners, and the route we have arranged for them, which is the usual run of the big passenger liners, is San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Manila (we always endeavour to have them visit Manila) and Hongkong. They generally stay in Hongkong for one week, which time enables them to visit Canton and Macao, and sometimes Wuchow. The return trip usually arranged by Cook's for these tourists is designed to include Shanghai and Tientsin, and from there they go to Mukden, Seoul, and arrive in Japan."

"These tourists," Mr. Wiggins continued, "are generally of the better class travelling for pleasure, but many of them are businessmen going to India and Singapore who for the sake of convenience put themselves under the guidance of the Company."

"How do you arrange for the accommodation of your customers in Hongkong seeing that the Hotels often have no rooms to spare?" our representative enquired.

"In the case of the Hongkong Hotel," replied Mr. Wiggins, "the management always endeavours to provide accommodation for our customers though it cannot give a guarantee that it will always be able to do so. We always endeavour to secure accommodation for them, if not in the bigger hotels, then in the boarding houses. Quite a number are sent by us to Canton."

Our representative mentioned an instance when a party had to stay in Canton pending the vacating of the rooms which another party had in the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Wiggins said that the present was the only occasion that they had two parties coming under the care of the local office at the same time. This was the exception, as the Company always endeavoured to avoid having two parties arriving in Hongkong at the same time, in view of the lack of adequate quarters.

Asked when the present congestion will come to an end, Mr. Wiggins said that the present is

THE STRIKE.

TELEPHONE MEN OUT.

CONFERENCE BEING HELD TO-DAY.

As we forecasted in a previous report, the strike has extended to the workmen of the Telephone Company, who, to the number of two hundred, "went out" yesterday morning. It will be remembered that previous to this a number of applications were addressed by the men to their employers asking for the 40 per cent. increase, and as these contained no threat of a strike their action yesterday took the management completely by surprise. However the men made sure that they had their pay before they quitted, and on the previous day they quietly pocketed their wages and without fuss absented themselves yesterday morning.

The manager of the Telephone Company told our representative this morning that he was not in a position to make any statement at the present moment as to the intentions of the Company in regard to its dealings with the strikers. Possibly a statement could be made on Monday. The men who had left represented different grades of work, being telephone installers and wire fitters. The strike would not effect the operation of the telephone service but it would prevent any attention being paid to the telephones if they got out of order, and make impossible of fulfilment any fresh orders from customers.

Interesting developments are expected to issue from the conference to-day between the employers and the strikers. The strikers, who returned from Canton yesterday, as to whether the conference will be decisive, is an extremely doubtful, for we learn that the men will inform the employers through their representatives that they are determined on the 40 per cent. increase, and on no account will they reduce it, as anything less than that amount would not meet the increased cost of living. If the employers are as equally determined not to concede the 40 per cent. increase the conference will necessarily result in a continuance of the deadlock.

Though much satisfaction is expressed by the workmen at the conciliatory attitude of the employers of the Chinese ship-building and repairing yards, in intimating their willingness to give the 40 per cent. the men have not returned from Canton to resume their duties, it being felt that to do so before satisfaction is given to their fellow workmen in the European yards would deprive the strike of some of its effectiveness as a united movement. They will all return to the Colony when the increase of 40 per cent. is general throughout the Colony.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

a popular time for tourists to visit the Far East. The congestion would no doubt decrease during the next month because by that time it will begin to get hot and American tourists avoid travelling to the Far East during this period. Cook's offices in America always arrange to have intending excursions to the Orient carried out in the Spring, unless the tourists desired to travel at other seasons of the year. Congestion in Hongkong would always be greatest between the months of February and May.

DAY-BY-DAY.

Bishop Lander has returned from his last visit prior to leaving for Home to the Chinese Anglican Churches in Canton and the West River District. He confirmed many candidates and was presented with various gifts of blackwood etc. To-morrow he is to confirm at Yau-mati in the morning and to preach at St. John's Cathedral in the evening.

Local residents leaving for Home by the P. and O. Khiva to-day include Police Inspector Brazil and family, Inspector Angus, and family; Sergt. and Mrs. Ingham, Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, Mr. T. L. Perkins, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. L. Dowbiggish, Mr. S. H. Dutton, Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. A. M. Stark, Miss Filkins and Miss Skinner.

On the dissolution of the Hongkong Defence Corps, His Excellency the Governor desires to place on record his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the following officers in connection with the Corps in the interests of which they worked unremittingly throughout the period of the war.—Major George Herbert Wakeman, V.D., Acting Administrative Commandant; Captain George Edward Stewart, Adjutant.

By means of a stolen comrade's book, a boy in the employ of Mr. Sinclair, of No. 72 the Peak obtained for his own use \$1.10 worth of butter. He tried the trick once too often, and was yesterday caught red-handed in the Dairy Farm premises where he had gone to obtain a similar quantity of butter. Charged before the Magistrate this morning, he pleaded guilty, and was fined \$10, or 14 days' hard labour in default of payment.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. Donald Oscar Russell, and Mr. James William Graham to be Members of the Committee to enquire and report on the question of the development of the economic resources of the Colony of Hongkong, during the absence from the Colony of Mr. Ross Thomson, Mr. Andrew Beattie, and Mr. R. M. Dyer respectively, and Mr. Harold Green to be a member of the said Committee vice the late Mr. W. J. Tutchet.



COMING TO HONGKONG.

The Countess of Drogheda, who, according to our Singapore correspondent, has arrived there on the way from Southampton to Hongkong on-board the British yacht Seppia, in company with Viscount and Viscountess Furness, Lady Sarah Wilson and party.

SECRET TELEPHONY.

FULLERPHONE INVENTOR'S CLAIM.

The Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors, at Queen Anne's Gate-buildings recently dealt with the claim of Major Fuller for £31,639 in respect of the "Fullerphone." Mr. Justice Sargent presided.

Mr. C. Roman, for the claimant, said that the grounds for the claim were that the invention was urgently required for the war and was the means of saving a great many lives. There was no dispute as to the merits of the invention, the only question being as to the amount to be awarded.

General Sir John Fowler, signal officer in chief to the British Army, said that when trench warfare started it became known that our messages on the wires were being overheard by the enemy. This had the very serious effect of preventing the use of the telephones, and representations were made by General Headquarters for some device to overcome the difficulty. With the invention of the Fullerphone this hearing by the enemy was overcome.

In reply to Mr. Trevor Watson (counsel for the Treasury), the witness said that secrecy applied only to messages telegraphed over the line, and not to those telephoned.

Major Fuller said that his invention was not the outcome of the request made in France for such a system. He never heard of such a request. The invention was made about November, 1915, in his own cottage in the country. He was then staff officer to General Boyce to whom he took his invention. The only royalties he had obtained were about £1,500 from the French Government for four instruments made towards the close of the war. For two years he had endeavoured to get something from the American Government for their use of the system, but without any success. He had no other expectations, as there did not appear to be much future for the invention, apart from its military use. He had approached one big organization, and they refused to take it up or manufacture the instruments.

Mr. Trevor Watson said that the Government's agreement with Major Fuller gave the claimant the full right of dealing with other nations for its use and also for its full commercial use. Major Fuller had also received his electrical training to some extent in the Service.

The Commission reserved its decision.

MANILA DEMOCRATS.

GOVERNOR HARRISON AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

The platform of the Insular Democratic Convention held recently in the Manila Hotel endorses the administration of President Wilson, expresses gratitude to Filipinos for loyalty during the war and to the legislature for friendly and generous action. It also upholds the insular policy of the party expressed in its national platform, censures the attempt to apply the United States income tax law to Americans in Manila, and urges the Harrison administration, upon the establishment of closer commercial and shipping relations between the United States and the islands, protests against the attempt to extend the coastwise shipping regulations to the islands, favours increasing the bonded indebtedness of the island, and endorses the proposed Insular Democratic delegates to the support of Governor General Francis Burton Harrison for the nomination for President of the United States.

The platform was presented to the Convention by Major Wm. H. Anderson. Mrs. Catherine Williams and Amel B. Kelly were the other members of the committee. Governor Harrison addressed the Convention and thanked the delegates for their support, but said:

"Should the name of our greatest American, Woodrow Wilson, go before the National Convention as a candidate for re-election, I shall unqualifiedly give him my support."

The platform message included the following observations:—

"We urge upon Congress and the Philippine Government the importance of maintaining the closest commercial relations between the United States and the Far East. The ever increasing commercial demands including the development of our shipping fleet and export trade as well as our political and diplomatic requirements in the Far East demand the construction of an additional all-American trans-Pacific cable line. We request the early attention of Congress to this vitally important matter."

"It is of unusual importance to American commercial interests in the Far East that American corporations operating in China be given a definite legal status. To this end we recommend to Congress the enactment of legislation by means of which corporations organized in the Philippines under rules prescribed accordingly at the American Legation in Peking be made subject states court for China and given the same protection that is accorded natural citizens of the United States."

"We protest against the application of the United States coastwise shipping laws to the Philippine Islands. Such action, while resulting in no appreciable or legitimate advantage to American shipping, would be most unfair to the people of the Philippines and highly detrimental to the development of their commerce, industries and natural resources."

In the course of his speech, Governor General Harrison said:—

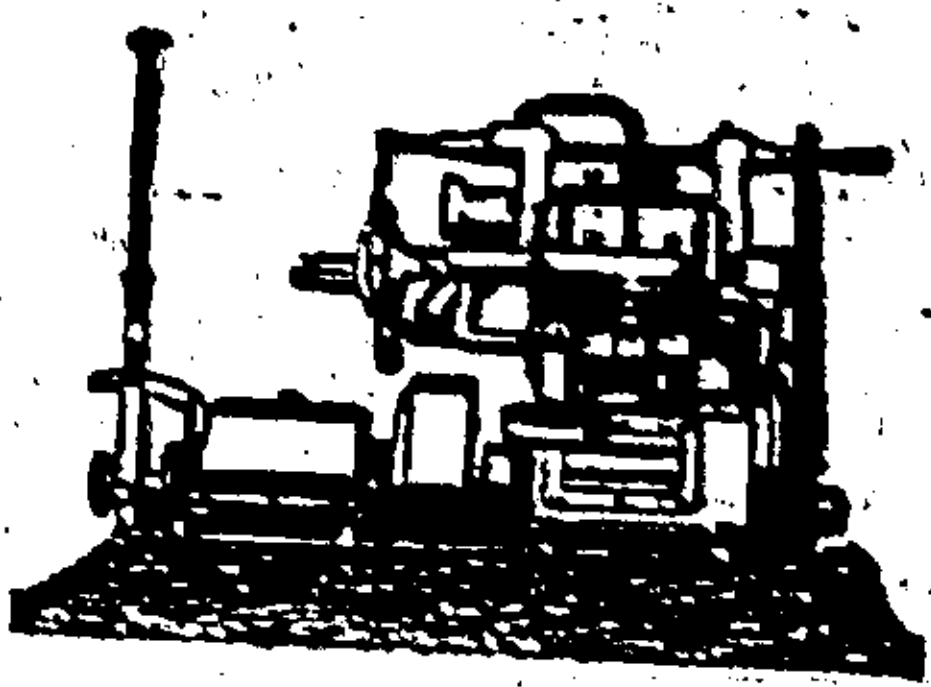
"It has been said that the coming election is a 'sure thing,' but I want to say that there is no such thing as a 'sure thing' in a presidential election."

"Our friends, the Republicans, are like the small boy who keeps his courage up by whistling as he passes a graveyard. It is all very well to speak of 'sure things' eight months before election time, but I tell you that the next President of the United States is going to be a Democrat."

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day, was 1/4.

NOTICES.



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VICTORIA GAOL.

**REPORT ON ITS
ADMINISTRATION.**

REQUEL TO RECENT MURDERS.

We have received from the Hon. Colonial Secretary a report of the committee appointed to investigate certain matters connected with the administration of the Victoria Gaol, which will be laid before the Legislative Council at its next meeting.

The Committee consisted of the Honourable Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (Chairman), the Honourable Mr. R. O. Hutchison, M.P., and the Honourable Mr. Ho Fook. It was instructed to report upon the following subjects in connection with the Victoria Gaol, namely:—

- as to whether there is any foundation for the statements made by the convicted man, Wong Kwong;
- as to any matters connected with the murders or the escape of the prisoners that the Committee think should be brought to notice;
- as to the steps necessary to be taken to prevent similar incidents in future;
- generally on any point in which the Committee consider that the gaol administration can be improved.

The report states:—
1. The Committee have held several sittings in Mr. Pollock's office and have made four visits to Victoria Gaol, three by daylight, and one after dark, and have examined Mr. Franks, Dr. Woodman, Dr. Valentine, Chief Warden Robertson, Principal Warden Robertson, and the convicted man, Mok Sing, as witnesses; and have also inspected at the Central Police Station the exhibits in the Victoria Gaol murder trial.

2. With regard to the statements of Wong Kwong:—
(a) We are clearly of opinion that there is no foundation whatever for the allegations of the prisoner as to insufficient feeding. On the contrary, Dr. Woodman and Dr. Valentine informed us that they are of opinion that the food allowed by the Regulations to be sufficient and a list compiled between May and September, 1919, of the respective weights of prisoners (whose sentences varied from 1 to 12 months) on their admission and discharge respectively, shows, on the average, a slight gain in weight, the average gain in weight being greater in the case of long sentence prisoners than in those with short sentences. We also inspected the rations distributed to prisoners and found that they were apparently in order and wholesome.

(b) As regards the allegations about cigarettes and tobacco being brought into the gaol, we gather that this does happen occasionally and is difficult to prevent. We strongly recommend that the gaol regulations be amended for the purpose of making it legal for any officer of the gaol, below a certain rank, to be searched under European supervision upon entering and leaving the gaol.

(c) With regard to the allegations of Wong Kwong as to unnatural offences inside the gaol, it is impossible for us to obtain any satisfactory evidence. We feel bound to condemn the system which existed, during the recent shortage of staff, of the search of Chinese cells by Indian Warders only, as giving at all events an opportunity for abuses of this nature, and as also affording a ready occasion for tobacco or implements or food being handed to Chinese prisoners. We enquired about the alleged misconduct of Principal Warden No. 32, but we are satisfied that such misconduct did not take place.

(d) With regard to the allegations of prisoners being ill-used, we have carefully questioned the above 6 witnesses upon the subject, and are of opinion that such allegations are not well founded.

(e) Upon the food question generally, we may add that it is clear that a considerable out-

break of beri-beri occurred in the gaol in October/November last, which caused a further shortage of the gaol staff in those months inasmuch as many of the prisoners were removed to Kennedy Town. The beri-beri was due to the prisoners being put on a diet of white rice, and we think it regrettable that the beef congee diet was not started sooner. The experiment which was tried of mixing bran with the rice, though no doubt good from a medical point of view, was a failure, as the prisoners absolutely refused to eat the rice mixed with bran. Such an incident shows that prisoners are by no means so powerless as to voice their grievances as is suggested by Wong Kwong; and the statements of the Chief Warden, Principal Warden Robertson, and Mok Sing have satisfied us that prisoners are afforded ample and unrestricted opportunity of making complaints about food, ill-treatment and other matters.

(f) There were certainly no deaths from starvation in 1919 or 1918. In every case of a death in the gaol an inquest is held.

(g) We do not think it worth while to comment further on Wong Kwong's statements.

In dealing with questions relating to the food, clothing and treatment of prisoners, we have thought it advisable (though it does not fall strictly within the terms of the reference to us) to go into the statements of the other convicted man, Mok Sing, as reported in the "Daily Press" of Tuesday the 23rd March, 1920, more especially as his remarks were far more connected and coherent than those of Wong Kwong; and, in order to sift his complaints fully to the bottom, we have taken a very full statement from Principal Warden Robertson (referred to by Mok Sing at his trial as a kind man) and have interviewed Mok Sing himself at length.

(a) As regards food, Mok Sing complains:—

- That he was not given enough food;
- That the rice was not properly cooked;
- That the prisoners were sometimes given rotten fish and bad food;
- That short sentence prisoners do not get the proper Regulation allowance of food;
- That long sentence prisoners do not get the proper Regulation allowance of food;
- That if prisoners wanted to weigh the rice they were hindered in doing so.

Our findings on the above are as follows:—

- That such is not the case;
- That during the white rice period last year, owing to the rice being partly broken rice, it was very difficult to cook and was, in some instances, not well cooked;
- That, in summer time, the fish was occasionally bad, but that it was changed by the commandant, on complaint being made, either for fresh fish, or, if that could not be procured, salt fish was supplied in its place;
- That such is not the case;

(c) and (f) That such is not the case. We recommend however that a new measure be made for the equivalent of 18 oz. of food, which is one of the regular rations.

(g) We are satisfied that this statement is absolutely unfounded. Mok Sing admitted that he was allowed, when he complained of short allowance of rice, to see it weighed and was not scolded or hindered in any way; and we are satisfied, from what the Chief and Principal Warden told us that no punishment is inflicted on any prisoner for making unfounded complaints of short weight, unless he has done so 3 times at least, in which event he is either cautioned or put on rice and water for a day.

(h) Other complaints made by Mok Sing were:—

- That they were not given enough blankets;
- That during this past winter, they were supplied with a flannel shirt, instead of a flannel shirt.

As regards point (a) we are satisfied that the reserve of blankets was too low this last winter, and that the Medical Officer's recommendation as regards extra blankets for prisoners could not be carried out; and we recommend that a larger reserve of blankets be kept in the future.

As regards point (b) we are satisfied that there was cause for complaint owing to a single flannel shirt being issued to prisoners for a few weeks in November/December, 1919, but this was afterwards remedied by two flannel shirts being issued in lieu of one flannel shirt. We have been informed by the Chief Warden that the flannel ordered from England has now arrived and is being made up into flannel shirts for the prisoners.

3. Comments on and suggestions for the Reform of Gaol Administration will now be made, and will be accompanied by occasional references to the Verdict of the Coroner's jury, a copy of which has been forwarded to us.

4. The first suggestion of the Coroner's jury is that the numerous implements found in Cell 63 after the escape of the prisoners could not all of them have come there without some collusion between the prisoners and the officials of the gaol. We think that probably this is so; but proper supervision in searching the prisoners on their going off duty and in searching their cells ought to have made such collusion impossible. We are satisfied that the non-discovery of such implements in Cell 63 by the Wardens who searched that portion of the gaol on Saturday the 13th December, 1919, was due to gross negligence on the part of two Indian Wardens, who have since been dismissed. We are, however, clear which were found in Cell 63 must have been introduced into that cell by direct collusion between an Indian Warden and Prisoner 791.

5. As regards searching the cells that the chapatti and the ginger of prisoners, we understand from Mr. Franks, who has had some years' experience at Dartmoor and Brixton gaols, that it is the custom in England, as it is here, to search the cells only once a week in addition to the ordinary daily inspections.

We desire to point out that such daily inspections are, only for the purpose of seeing that everything is

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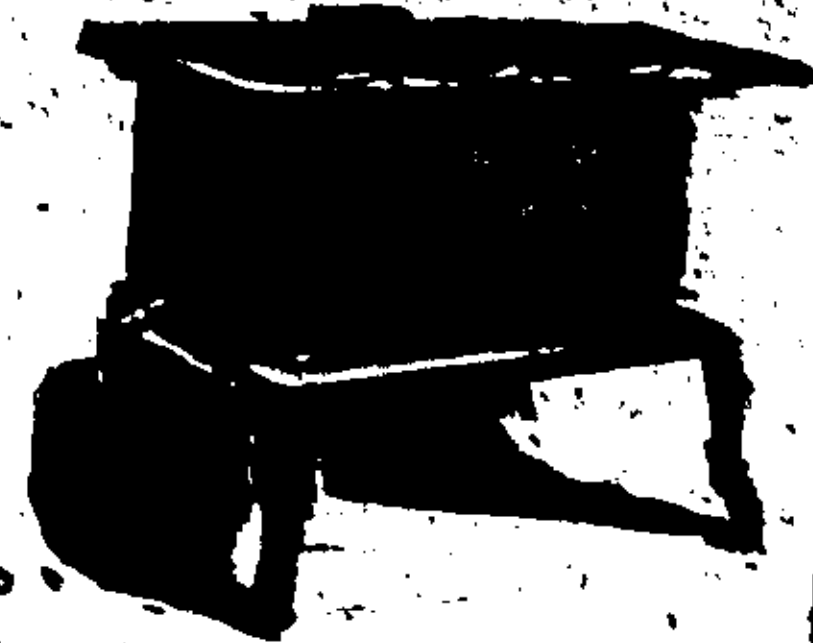
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under the most sanitary method can be easily digested
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Large quantities are exported to various parts
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New Cars on Hire & For Sale.

VICTORIA GAOL.

(Continued from Page 2.)

tidy and are inadequate for the discovery of any hidden implements. We also have to point out in connection with the searching of cells that, at the time of the occurrence in question, owing to the shortage of the staff, which has since been remedied, it was the custom to have such searches of goods manufactured at the tinsmith's cells conducted entirely by Indians instead of, as now, under European supervision. It is certain that two of the weapons, (fashioned out of files) which were exhibits in the murder trial, as well as the key for opening the door of the cells (also an exhibit) were manufactured at the tinsmith's shop. It also seems probable that the key of the gate, leading out into the yard, was manufactured at the tinsmith's shop. The above shows in our opinion an extraordinary lack of supervision.

Mr. Franks is opposed to the closing down of the tinsmith's shop on the ground that it is useful for minor repairs and for making food tins and iron buckets, but we are of opinion that, on the whole, it is desirable that the tinsmith's shop should be closed, and that the work of the tinsmiths who are about ten in number, should be carried out otherwise. In the course of our inspection we found one of the prisoner tinsmiths mending one of the locks of the gaol under European supervision, but we consider that such a practice and also the practice of repairing the keys of the gaol in the tinsmith's shop is most undesirable; and it is significant that one of the prisoners who escaped is an expert blacksmith.

At the same time we may add that there are other weapons in the carpenter's, shoemaker's, and tailor's shops which necessitate a much stricter search being made on prisoners when they come off duty than has been the case in the past. In fact some of the exhibits in the murder trial, such as the part of the shoemaker's knife, were probably conveyed by a prisoner from the shoemaker's or carpenter's shop.

6. With regard to the prisoners having escaped in suits of plain clothes, they probably smuggled such suits (consisting of grey shirt-jacket material, out of the tailor's shop) under their prison clothes, and we are quite convinced that, with the small staff then available for supervision, such smuggling would have been a comparatively easy matter.

7. As regards the lighting system, it seems to us that the yard in the neighbourhood of the block from which the prisoners escaped, requires further lighting, and we would suggest that electric lights be put in to supplement the present gas lights, and we would also suggest that in the interior of the block, from which the prisoners escaped, (which is the biggest block in the prison), further electric light should be put so as to permit of all the corridors being flooded with light in case of emergency.

8. As regards the alarm system, we think that the addition, which has been made since the occurrence, by which the alarm calls up the Police as well as the Gaol officers, is a considerable improvement on the practice existing at the time of the murder; and we do not think it necessary to make any further recommendation upon the subject except to say that in F. Block the alarm should be placed inside the grille enclosure, which we recommend hereafter for the Reserve Guard.

9. The recommendation of the jury that no less than two European Warders should be on duty inside of the prison at the same time at night has, we understand, been carried into effect.

10. With reference to the jury's recommendation that "an adequate supply of firearms should be readily available in case of necessity," the Committee are of opinion—

(i) That it is not desirable or necessary that the officers doing duty inside the prison should be armed, inasmuch as prisoners might snatch the arms from the officers and use the arms against them;

(ii) That there should be a reserve of firearms in grilles, under the charge of Reserve Guards.

11. With regard to the present locking system, we would observe—

(i) That it is clear from Mr. Franks' statements to us and from the way in which Prisoner 791 got out of his cell, that the system of locks in the gaol cells, by which a lock is only screwed on to the door from the inside of the cell instead of being rivetted on it is a bad and precarious one, and in this connection we endorse Mr. Franks' recommendation that long iron bars in slots should be placed, each bar to cover three cells, in sockets outside of every cell so as to prevent the cell doors, all of which open outwards, from being opened by prisoner even if the lock is removed or otherwise tampered with.

(ii) We consider that the practice which has since been followed in F. Block, of locking one of the internal gates in the upper corridor, is good as a purely temporary measure and should be continued until the grille for the Reserve Guard in F. Block is completed.

(iii) We also consider that the recommendation by Mr. Franks, that good Yale locks should be put upon the various gates, leading from the various blocks down to the yard, is a good one, and should be carried out as soon as possible, as that will mean two locks on those gates, instead of one, and we consider such an additional lock is the more desirable in view of the key which has been missing since April last.

While we think it regrettable that some remedial measure was not adopted after the loss of the key in April last, we think it only fair to add that—

(1) The defaulters' book of the Gaol from 1894 to 1901, which is the only old defaulters' book which Mr. Franks has been able to get hold of, shows that between the years 1894 and 1901 keys were lost by Warders on no less than eight occasions; the punishments varying from a reprimand to a fine of \$2.50. In the present instance the Indian Warder who lost the key was fined \$3.

Such a punishment by a small fine for so grave an offence is, in our opinion, wholly inadequate, and we recommend that the Gaol Regulations be amended so as to make the loss by an officer to the Gaol of any of the gaol keys punishable by instant dismissal from the Service.

(2) That the key, which was lost in April last, would appear to have been lost between D. Hall and the lower yard or else outside of the Prison altogether, and that none of the prisoners who escaped could have picked it up as they were all employed in another part of the Gaol.

(3) That the system of repairing locks and keys in the prison which we have already condemned above, and the fact already referred to of a cell key and daggers having been made in the tinsmith's shop, inclines us to believe that in all probability that key with which the escaping prisoners opened the gate into the yard was also manufactured in the tinsmith's shop.

12. To sum up, we report to the Government as follows in regard to the subject referred to us—

As regards (a) that there is no foundation for such statements. As above stated, however, in dealing with the complaints of the prisoner Mok Sing, we recommend that a new measure, i.e., a 16 oz. measure, be adopted.

In regard to records of complaints by prisoners to—

(a) Food;

(b) Ill-treatment.

We find that such complaints are very much mixed up with other matters in the Records, and are

consequently difficult to extract for purpose of comparison; and we accordingly recommend that a new book, to be called the Prisoners Complaint Ledger, be started for the purpose of recording complaints made by prisoners and that such Ledger be divided into three columns headed respectively:—

1. Complaints about food.
2. Complaints of ill-treatment.
3. Other complaints.

Such Ledger ought to be entered up daily.

We also recommend the institution of a similar book for the Visiting Justices, in addition to the ordinary Visiting Justices Book, for the entry of complaints made by prisoners to the Visiting Justices under similar headings.

As regards (b):—

(i) The procuring of carpentering implements for their escape and plain clothes from the tailor's shop by the escaping prisoners was due to collusion or gross negligence on the part of the Warders who were responsible for the searching of the prisoners on their leaving work, and for searching their cells. This state of affairs can only be remedied by adequate European supervision.

(ii) The procuring by the prisoners of weapons of offence for the perpetration of the murders of the Warders was due to extreme lack of supervision in the tinsmith's shop, where such weapons were fashioned out of files.

(iii) The making of the key by which 3 out of the 4 prisoners were let out of their cells took place in the tinsmith's shop and was due to gross negligence in supervision. Possibly the key by which the prisoners let themselves out into the yard was also made in the tinsmith's shop.

(iv) A proper and thorough search by the two Indian Warders (since dismissed) on the afternoon of the 13th December of the cells of the prisoners, would have prevented the catastrophe.

(v) The European staff became seriously depleted during the past few years, owing to the war and other causes, and such depletion of staff was brought to the notice of the Government by the Assistant Superintendent of the Gaol on the 12th August, 1918, in C.S.O. 2737/1918, but was not remedied till after the recent escape of prisoners.

As regards (c) namely, the steps necessary to be taken to prevent similar incidents in future we recommend:—

(i) The abolition of the tinsmith's shop.

(ii) Adequate searching of prisoners when they are coming off work, under European supervision.

(iii) The putting of iron bars outside the cells of prisoners in secure sockets, so as to prevent them from breaking out even if they succeeded in removing or opening the locks.

(iv) The provision of electric lights in the yard and corridors including special emergency lights.

(v) The building of a grille across the entrance hall to F. Block for a Reserve Guard; inside of which grille should be kept an alarm, electric switch board, and a reserve of firearms.

(vi) Another armed Reserve Guard, to be placed at another point in the Gaol, to be determined upon by the Superintendent.

(vii) That two European Warders be always on duty at night inside the gaol.

(viii) That all searches of cells be made under European supervision, and that the weekly search be of a most thorough and effective character.

(ix) That additional locks, "of different make" from the present, be provided to all the gates of the prison leading out on to the yard.

(Continued on Page 4.)

NOTICES

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SPECIAL LINES FOR ONE WEEK.

Libby's Red Alaska Salmon

in 11b tins 30 cents per tin.

American Sardines in pure Olive Oil

per large tin 40 cents

Campbell's Soups

all kinds 20 cents per tin or \$2.20 per dozen.

Libby's Mammoth Asparagus

55 cents per tin or \$6.00 per dozen.

Crosse & Blackwell's Fresh Herrings

20 cents per tin.

Black Currants "IXL" Brand

50 cents per tin.

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30 cents per tin.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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HYGIENOL

A powerful disinfectant, germicide and deodorant.

Extremely economical in use most effective in operation.
Price Per Pint 50cts. Per Gallon \$2.25.

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Made of Oak, French Polished & Fitted with Heavy nickel plated metal fittings.
Various styles to suit ALL. \$12.75. \$14.75. \$19.75. \$27.50.



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TROUSERS

MADE TO MEASURE

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GENTLEMEN'S

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SWEATERS

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Standard Type
Coat Sweaters

Heavy White Ribbed
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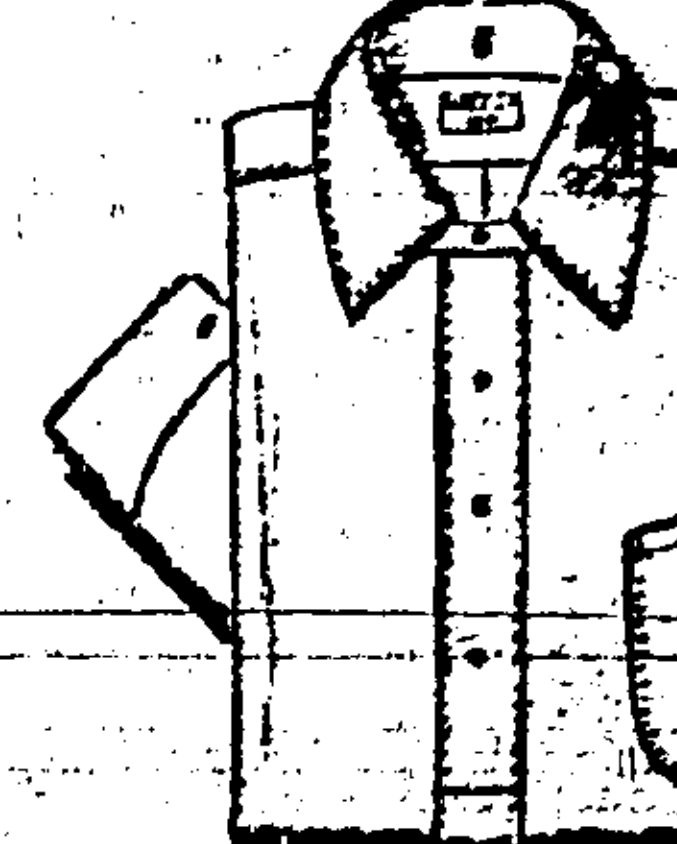
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\$3.25. \$3.50. \$3.95.



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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
HONGKONG.

VICTORIA GOAL.

(Continued from Page 3.)

- (x) That no prisoners be kept on the side of the goal west of the tunnel, which should be practicable when the new convict prison is built. (Or this side of the goal there is a house whose windows and balconies overlook and almost overhang the goal.)
- (xi) That the Goal Regulations be amended, as above advised, namely:—
- (i) To allow of Prison Officers below a certain rank being searched on entering and leaving the goal;
- (ii) To allow of loss of a goal key being punishable with instant dismissal from the Service.
- (xii) That all food and stores for prisoners brought into goal be weighed and checked by or in the presence of an European Officer and entered by him in a book kept for the purpose.
- (xiii) That a much bigger reserve of blankets be kept in future.
- (xiv) That a new measure for rice, i.e., a 15 oz. measure, be adopted.
- (xv) That two Prisoners Complaint Ledgers be instituted, one for the Daily Record of such complaints and the other for record of complaints by prisoners to the Visiting Justices.
13. Generally, we recommend—
- (1) That Indian Wardens should be recruited from India instead of locally.
- (2) That the Superintendent of the goal ought to be entirely distinct from and independent of the Captain Superintendent of Police, as was formerly the case; in order that full responsibility may rest upon the actual Executive Head.
- (3) That Chinese Justices of the Peace ought to be allowed to nominate the Visiting Justices Book in the goal in the Chinese language, if they should so desire.
- (4) That, if possible, on the reconstruction of the goal, crank, shot drill, and stone carrying be abolished and be superseded by other forms of hard labour of an useful and reformatory character.
- (5) That, so far as possible, frequent changes of the Medical Officer, since January, 1919, the sequence of Medical Officers has been Dr. Koch, Captain Burn, Captain Archer, Dr. Woodman, Dr. Valentine, Captain Archer.

HONGKONG TRADE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods.—The market remains quiet. Buyers are contented to wait for prices to come down, whilst importers, with the Manchester market remaining firm and the decline in exchange, are expectant for a rise in market prices. The tone of the Manchester market is quieter, yet in spite of this, and a drop in cotton there is no sign of depression. Quotations generally continue to soar upwards.

Cotton yarn.—A fair volume of business was transacted and values ruled very irregular, the net result being a slight advance in prices of lower counts owing to the decline in exchange. Latterly, however, owing to the financial panic in Japan, which brought down Yarn values there about Yen 140 per bale during the fortnight the market here closed extremely dull. Quotations are:—No. 10s. at \$225/265. No. 12s. at 242/260. No. 16s. at \$283/320. No. 20s. at 315/360. Arrivals 7,500 bales. Sales 5,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold Stock 3,000 bales. Bargains 18,000 bales.

Woolens.—Market quiet and little doing beyond a few odd lots of woolens for near delivery.

Raw Cotton.—Demand is non-existent and rates are entirely nominal at \$38/42 for Indian and \$42/54 per picul for Chinese descriptions.

Metals.—Business dull. No enquiry.

Flour market report.—Stock: About 280,000 sacks. Quotations:—American Patent, \$3.75 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.30 per sack; American Straight, \$3.24 per sack; Shanghai Flour 2nd, \$3.00 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.24 per sack; Australian No. 2, \$3.10.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

STUDENTS' STATUS AT HOME.

We have received the following from the Registrar of the Hongkong University:—

I have the honour to submit herewith copy of a Decree passed at a congregation of the University of Oxford held on March 2nd, 1920, at Oxford.

That the University of Hongkong be admitted to the privileges of Stat. Tit. II Sect. VIII on Colonial and Indian Universities, so far as it relates to the status and privileges of colonial Junior students.

The effect of this privilege, which is now being granted to the University of Hongkong, is that any graduate from this University may now enter the University of Oxford without passing Responses or any other entrance examinations; and, moreover, may proceed to the Degree of B.A. Oxford, by a period of study and residence of two years at Oxford instead of three years.

I further beg to enclose a copy of a report issued by the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge on the affiliation of the University of Hongkong. The effect of this affiliation is that any graduate of the University of Hongkong who has passed either in Latin or Classical Chinese at any of the examinations held at the Hongkong University may enter the University of Cambridge without taking any of the parts of the previous examinations or any other entrance examinations and may proceed to his Degree at Cambridge after a period of study and residence of two years instead of three.

(Cont.)

Report of the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge on the Affiliation of the University of Hongkong.

1st March, 1920.

The Council of the Senate beg leave to Report to the Senate as follows:—

They have received from the Registrar of the University of Hongkong a request for the Affiliation of that University to the University of Cambridge.

The Council have considered the request, and they are of opinion that the application should be granted subject to the conditions set forth below:—

I. That the University of Hongkong be adopted as an Institution affiliated to the University of Cambridge.

II. That any Graduate of the University of Hongkong who has, in accordance with the regulations of that University, satisfied the Examiners either in Latin or in Classical Chinese in any one of the Examinations required for his Degree be entitled to be admitted to the privilege of Affiliation.

P. Giles, (Vice-Chancellor), W. L. Morrison, H. D. Anderson, T. C. Fitzpatrick, Joseph Larmer, W. R. Soley, A. C. Seward, T. E. Wood, R. St. John Parry, Walter Durnford, J. N. Keynes, J. R. Tanner, H. D. Hazelline, J. H. Gray, H. McCulloch Innes, H. J. Edwards.

ACCIDENT TO A.D.C.

CAPT. H. S. MCGRATH IN HOSPITAL.

We regret to record that Capt. H. S. McGrath, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, has met with an accident that has necessitated his removal to hospital.

It appears that last evening he was returning to Hongkong in a motor car from Repulse Bay, a friend of his driving the car. When nearing Hongkong something was seen to be in the road just ahead and, in trying to avoid this, the driver ran the car into a telephone pole, with the result that Capt. McGrath was thrown out and injured. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital where he is suffering from slight concussion and shock.

We are happy to say that his condition is not serious.

DAY BY DAY.

An advertisement elsewhere deals with the procedure to be adopted for electing officers and N. C. O.'s of the Volunteer Defence Corps.

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

CANDIDATES GETTING BUSY.

Atlanta, Ga., April 1.—The signers of President Wilson's petition to-day withdrew his name from the presidential primary ballot.

Washington, April 1.—President Wilson took no steps to prevent his name from appearing on the presidential primary ballot in Georgia, it was announced at the White House to-day.

Atlanta, Ga., April 1.—The time for entering of candidates in the presidential primary expired at noon to-day and the name of President Wilson was not among those certified.

Washington, March 31.—Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, to-day telegraphed the democrats of Georgia that he is not a candidate for the presidential nomination.

Denver, Colo., March 31.—William Jennings Bryan to-day reiterated that he was not a candidate for President of the United States. He said he would attend the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco next June as a delegate or a citizen, and make every effort to keep universal military training out of the democratic platform. He said he would attempt to introduce a plan to curb profiteering.

Washington, March 31.—William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, replying to the questionnaire sent out by the American Federation of Labour political committee last Friday, said he was not a candidate for the presidency, but he was willing to join in an appeal to congress to immediately enact legislation compelling candidates for the presidency to swear to statements showing the money expended.

Washington, March 31.—The statement by Herbert C. Hoover that he would accept the republican nomination for President under certain conditions was discussed in the Senate to-day. Senator McKellar of Tennessee criticized the statement, while Senator Ashurst (Dem.) of Arizona defended it. He said that Hoover might still be nominated by the Democrats.

Jackson, Miss., April 1.—The ten district delegates to the Republican National Convention, who were to vote for Major General Leonard Wood for the presidential nomination.

Springfield, Ill., March 31.—Gov. Frank O. Lowden, to-day opened his Illinois campaign for the presidential nomination.

SIGNS TO JURYMAN?

INCIDENT AT GLOUCESTER SESSIONS.

An unusual case against two well-known men of the city was heard at Gloucester recently. Jack Lee, 1115 Cecil-road, and Hubert Artus, of Southgate-street, a tradesman, were charged with conspiring together to prevent the course of justice.

Mr. Peever, who prosecuted for the Treasury, said Artus was charged at the last Gloucester Sessions with conspiring in connection with offences at Cheltenham and Gloucester, and during the Court proceedings was seen by the police making signs with his hand to the jury. The case, being adjourned, he was allowed bail, and was kept under observation. He was seen in the company of Lee and a juror named Arthur Beard, to whom the police alleged, Lee was making signs.

Arthur Beard, the juror in question, said he saw Artus and Lee at the Nelson Inn Gloucester, the night before the Sessions. Artus told him who he was, and asked him to do what he could for him. Witness said he would in a straightforward manner. In the evening of the first day of the Sessions Lee called at witness's house, and told him he "could have a fiver and some more to-morrow," but witness refused.

Detective-Sergeant Symmonds said he saw Artus look at Lee, and then make signs to the jury just before they left the box, by Artus putting both hands to his eyes and two fingers to his chin.

Detective Coles stated he saw Beard and Lee after the Court had adjourned at the Barley Mow, and Lee paid for drinks all round.

Defendants, who reserved their defence, were committed for trial at the Assizes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL



A REYNOLDS DENISTON

Commencing
MONDAY,
April 26th,

REYNOLDS
DENISTON,
LTD.

"UP IN NABEL'S
ROOM."

Flora now open at
McLURE'S for the first
6 nights of the Season.
Tel. \$27.
Prices: \$4, \$3 & \$1.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 21st April, 1920

commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell
Street
300 Bags Castor Seeds

(Samples on application)
Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 21st April, 1920

commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell
Street
12 Bales Deer Hides

(Weight about 70 piculs)
Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 26th April, 1920
commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at "La Hacienda" No. 74
The Peak
A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogue)

On view from Sunday, the
25th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS

The Corps having now been formed, meetings will be held at Headquarters on the under-mentioned dates for the purpose of electing Officers and N. C. O's.

List of enrolments in the various Companies are posted at Headquarters, and a copy has been sent to individual members of each Company. Any member who has not received his copy can obtain one on application to Headquarters.

The following procedure will be adopted. Nomination forms can be obtained at Headquarters.

The election of Officers and N. C. O's will be as follows:—Candidates must be nominated by one member and seconded by another member of the unit in which the vacancy exists and sent to the Adjutant on or before Monday, the 3rd May. The names of candidates will remain posted on the Notice Board at Headquarters for 7 days after which if more than one candidate for a vacancy has been nominated, a meeting of the unit will be held when the candidates will be ballotted for at such meeting.

G. F. E. RAPSON,
Adjutant.

Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1920.

NOTICE.

CHINA BORNED COMPANY LIMITED

(In Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given that a first dividend, or returns of capital at the rate of \$17.50 (Seventeen dollars and fifty cents) Hongkong currency per share will be paid on and after Saturday the 17th day of April 1920 to registered Shareholders upon application to the undersigned at the office of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Bank Building.

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1920.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG
Matriculation, Senior and Junior
Local Examinations.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these examinations will commence on MONDAY, July 12th, 1920.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

Each entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before 3rd May, 1920.

The following Scholarships will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

(a) One King Edward VII Scholarship of £40 a year, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this Scholarship must be under the age of 21 on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) One President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this Scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must, before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

Candidates who secure a King Edward VII or President's Scholarship must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1920.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1920.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

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DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

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Two Cents if not Prepaid.

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REPLIES AWAIT BOX No.:— 336 341 & 343

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WANTED.—Services of Nurse on Peak. Reply stating salary expected, under Box No. 341 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—To Rent Small Godown on or near Waterfront. Immediate possession. Apply Box 342 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Bright European woman as filing and cable clerk. Previous experience not necessary. Must commence immediately. Reply stating education received and salary expected. Apply Box 343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One Cole Aero-Eight 7 passenger Touring Car. 1918 model little used, fitted with wire wheels, complete with spare wheel, tyre and tube, front bumper, Boyce motor meter & cushion covers. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply: Shewan Tomes & Co., Garage, 7 Russell Street, Telephone 659.

LOST.

LOST. Stolen or gone astray in Kowloon one Bull Bitch, lemon and white. Answers to the name of Beauty. Finder please return to J. M. A. Remedios, Old Supreme Court Building or No. 3, Ormsby Villas, Kowloon.

NOTICE.

Wm. POWELL LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Nineteenth ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's offices on Monday April 19th, 1920, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 29th February 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 9th April to the 19th April 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HARRY EYRE,
Acting Secretary.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that on the 20th April, instant, at the Treasury of Macao at 3 P.M. there will be received Tenders for Monopoly of Opium for the period commencing from 1st August, 1920 to 31st July, 1923—Upset bidding starts from \$5,841,500.00. In event of first bidding being withdrawn, a second will take place thirty days afterwards. All the terms and conditions for the Tender can be obtained at the Consulate General of Portugal in Hongkong.

Treasurer's Office
3rd April, 1920.

(Signed) PLINIO TINOCO
Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.

Opposite the University
Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box, 593.

Principal
JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Classical and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private tuition can also be had in these subjects.

Prospectus on application.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting, will be held in the Club House on Friday 23rd inst. at 5.45 p.m.

Business:—
1. To Receive Committee's Report and Statement of accounts for year ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To Elect Office Bearers for ensuing year.
3. To Discuss Club business generally.

D. GOW,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. John Whyte Cooper Boman in our Firm ceased on 31st March, 1920.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1920.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

WEDNESDAY, April 14th.—TEA DANCE From 4 to 7 p.m.
DINNER DANCE From 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 17th.—TEA DANCE From 4 to 7 p.m.
DINNER DANCE From 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 18th.—ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING TIFFIN AND AFTER-NOON TEA.

NOTICES

A FINE SELECTION OF

pure food products

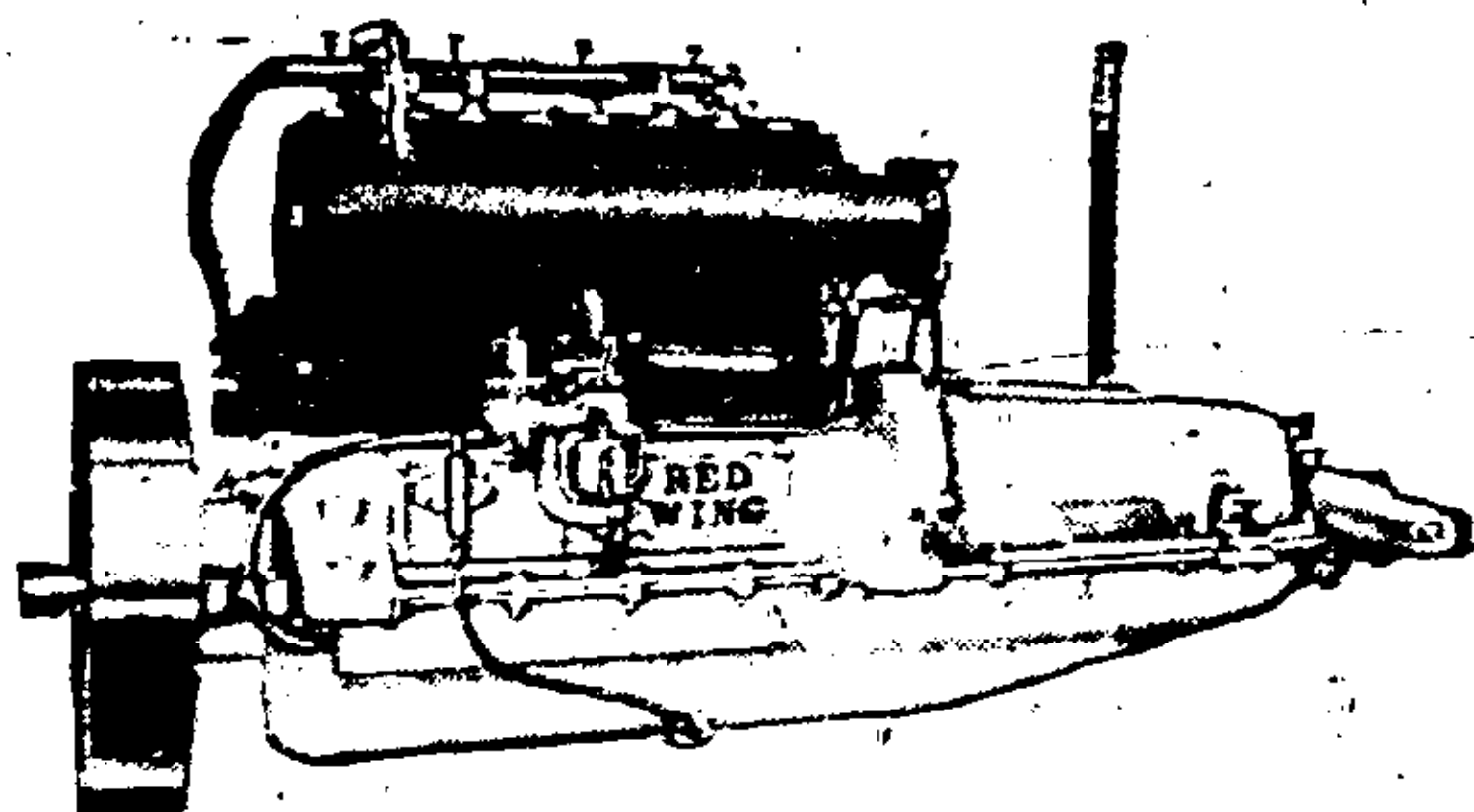
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RED WING THOROBRED

THE MARINE MOTOR WITH POWER TO SPARE.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

THIS motor is a four cycle, four cylinder L head type motor. In general appearance it is compact and clean cut, yet there has been incorporated the greater degree of accessibility for such adjustments as daily service requires. Careful design and manufacture under the most rigid system of inspection and final test ensures a motor of extreme refinements that is quiet, smooth running and powerful with the added and very important feature of economy of operation. The large valves, free intake and exhaust passages are carefully balanced and light weight reciprocating parts make this motor unusually powerful at the slower speeds as well as the higher speeds up to 1400 R.P.M. There is no unpleasant vibration at the high speeds.

In order that this motor shall stand up and have endurance under severe conditions, there have been provided liberal proportions of such features as bearing area, water jacket volume and connecting rod and crank shaft strength. Lubrication is direct and positive. The use of accurately graduated, helical timing gears and entirely enclosed and lubricated push rods, valve springs, etc., make this motor one of unusual silence in operation.

14 Models in Stock—14 to 40 Horse Power.
Price from \$725 to \$1,000.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,MOTOR DEPARTMENT.
GARAGE: NO. 7, RUSSELL STREET. PHONE 650.

CONSIGNEES.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SCANDINAVIA

The Motorship

"SIAM"

having arrived from the above ports on the 15th April, 1920, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Consignees will be required to sign General Average Bond and pay General Average Deposit of 10% of the value of their cargo prior to obtaining delivery.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd April, 1920, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on the 21st April, 1920 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MESSRS. THORESEN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

The Steamship

"WEST NIGER"

From SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at

Consignees are hereby notified, that General Average has been declared and before delivery of cargo can be given they must sign General Average Bond, furnish completed valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 1/2 of 1% of the invoice value of the goods.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on April 21st, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after April 22nd, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SADO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong, and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd April, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1920.

NORMAN ANGELL RAGGED.

MEETING BROKEN UP.

Cambridge undergraduates are evidently in a ragging mood at the moment, for following their mock funeral recently they broke up a meeting of the Union of Democratic Control in the evening, and refused a hearing to Norman Angell.

The senior proctor put in an appearance and mounted the platform, but the lights were turned out, and the proctor was hit by at least one bag of flour.

Mr. Norman Angell was only allowed to speak a few words at a time, and was repeatedly asked, "war, daddy?" and told "We don't want to lose you, but we think you ought to go." Army rattles, tin whistles, shouting, cheering, and cat calls added to the din.

It was about this time that the meeting broke up through a somewhat serious accident. A naval student, Sub-Lieut. P. Hawkins, of Queen's College, climbed on to the roof of the building, apparently to get through a window, but he missed his footing and fell about 30 feet. He was taken to hospital in a serious condition.

Outside the meeting Mr. Angell received very rough handling by the undergraduates. He reached Downing College, but was pulled out again by the crowd, who had every intention of taking him to the river and ducking him.

The police, however, eventually rescued Mr. Angell, and managed to get him inside the fire station, which they defended with the help of reinforcements. The crowd continued outside the fire station till the rumour spread that Mr. Angell had escaped to Morton Cottage at the backs of the colleges.

This house was raided, and about 30 yards of garden wall pushed down.

Mr. Angell was, however, not there.

SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
BOILER MAKERS.
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OXY-ACETYLENE AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS.
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—

LENGTH 787 FEET.

LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET

DEPTH ON CENTRE OF

SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.

ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADII

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CABLE PLAS: "T" OVER "ANS, PENRANT."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

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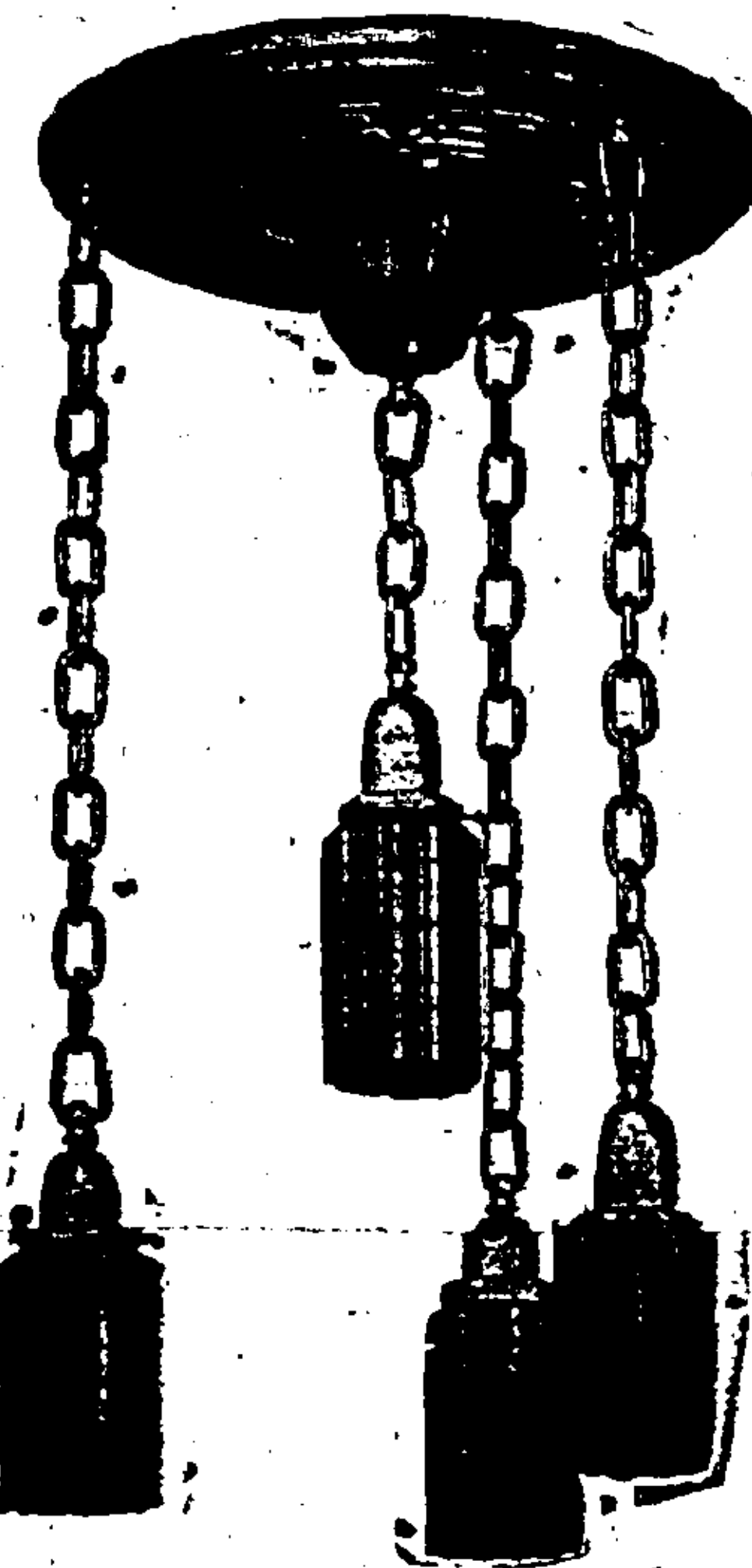
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HONGKONG:

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Anti-Corrosive and Anti-Fouling Compositions

All manufactured at the Company's Works, BARKING, ESSEX.

CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY

These well-known Compositions afford unsurpassed protection against Rust and Fouling. Their firm adherence and smooth, unbroken surface tend to increase speed and save coal consumption.

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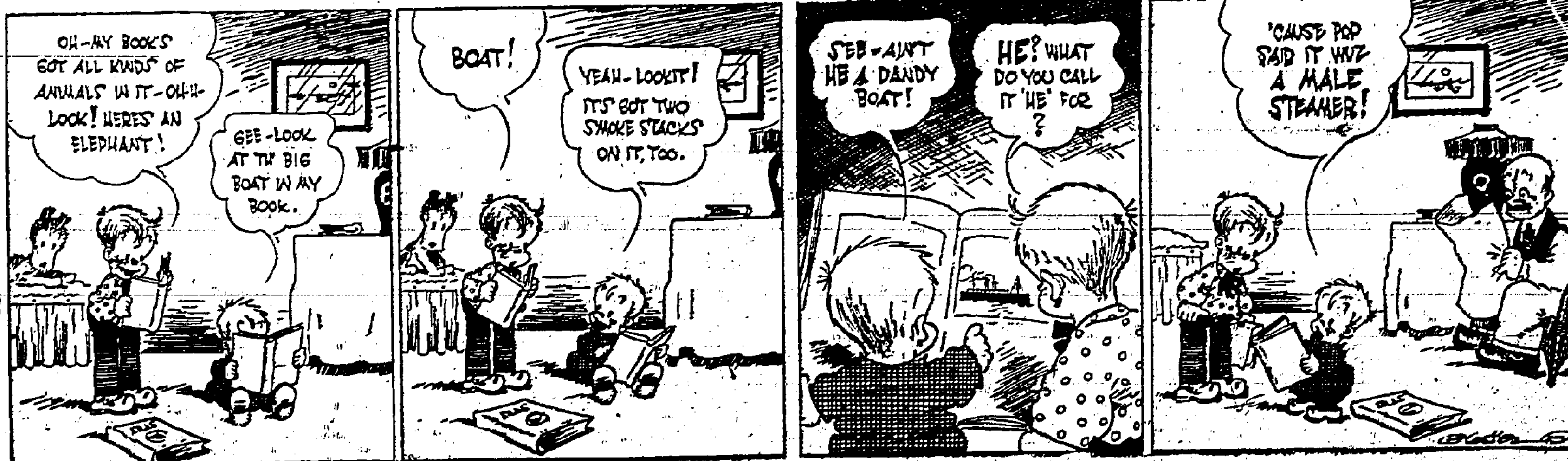
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NEW YORK—THE FEDERAL COMPOSITION & PAINT Co., Ltd., 17, BATTERY PLACE.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

He Got Male Mixed With Mail!

BY BLOSSER



WATSON'S E WHISKY

maintains the same HIGH
quality TO-DAY as BEFORE
and during the War.

Per Case including duty.
\$28.00

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a guarantee of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance).

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1920.

THE CHILD LABOUR PROBLEM.

If there are differences of opinion on the question as to whether or not slavery exists in Hongkong, there is no shadow of doubt that conditions of child labour here are far from what they should be. We have all seen the heartless manner in which boys and girls of tender years are forced to carry loads to building sites, often staggering up the hillsides of the island under the weight of burdens which are far too heavy for their physical strength. It is bad enough, even to the most hardened of us, to see Chinese women employed on this toilsome work in the heat of summer; it outrages our sense of what is right a thousand times more when little children are the victims of the pernicious conditions prevailing in this Colony. We are all apt, when pointing out the development and growth of Hongkong to strangers, to indulge in pretty platitudes concerning the evidence to British perseverance and skill to be found in the magnificent roads and the imposing houses on the higher levels. But do we ever stop to think that our Peak residences and the roads leading to them have been largely built by the sweated labour of women and children? It is a fact, none the less.

Yesterday, Dr. Aubrey performed a public service, not so much by backing up the prosecution of three Chinese women coolies for causing cruelty to their children by employing them for the carrying of heavy loads, as by bringing this question—right into the arena of public gaze. As he took pains to point out, the women could not be blamed so much as the system which induces them to put their children to these tasks. What happens, apparently, is that payment is made by the building contractors to the coolies according to the amount of material carried, and it is not therefore to be wondered at that poor Chinese parents, anxious to get as much money as they can to keep body and soul together, make use of their offspring to increase the amount brought into the family purse. The contractors know full well that this sort of thing will happen; possibly they see nothing improper about it; possibly also they engage child-coolies direct. But to the person who knows how hard and harmful this labour is to the little ones—and Dr. Aubrey said yesterday that it would compromise their health for the rest of their lives—there must come the idea that there is something radically wrong in the "sweating" of immature children in this way. The case which caused Dr. Aubrey to take the steps he did appears to have been a particularly flagrant one, for the evidence shows that one of the children, for whom the task was too much, was bitterly crying when the doctor happened to pass along. As to the result of the prosecution, the Magistrate took the lenient course of cautioning the women and informing them that the practice cannot be allowed, and we have no doubt that the effect will be seen, in less employment of children for work of this kind. But that will not really touch the problem at all, which goes far deeper down than the mere overworking of these little mites. We can quite conceive, that to prevent such employment may be to increase the present misery amongst the poorer class of Chinese, for by that step less money will go into the homes of the coolies.

As the Magistrate rightly remarked, legislation is needed. But it must be legislation dealing with the whole question of child labour in this Colony. We can and do believe that even greater hardships are suffered by juvenile workers in some of the factories and other industrial establishments in Hongkong than by these coolie-children whose labour is at any rate done in the open air. Factory legislation is badly needed here, framed in such a way as to prevent the exploitation of child labour. In these two developments there are great problems involved, touching the wages and living conditions of the thousands of poor Chinese who reside here. But they are issues which will have to be faced eventually. And when these matters receive the attention that is due them, we shall be able to talk with more pride and justification both of Hongkong's place in the Empire and of the object lesson which it provides China in the civilising influence of British ideas.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

MR. POLLOCK'S SUGGESTION.

We think that there will be nothing but public approval for the suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., that the Government should set up a Commission to enquire into all the circumstances surrounding the present strike of skilled Chinese workers, such as it has power to do under Ordinance 13 of 1886. This suggestion is akin to our own which we made several days ago and it would seem to be the only one that would give satisfaction all round. We have been looking up the provisions of this Ordinance and we find that the Government has not only power to appoint Commissioners but can bestow on such Commissioners all such powers as are vested in the Court or any Judge; enforce the attendance of witnesses; compel production of documents; punish persons guilty of contempt; and order the inspection of any property. Such examination of witnesses can be in public or private and there are other wide powers given to any such body appointed. This local strike question has become sufficiently serious to warrant the Government's action on some such lines and the appointments suggested by Mr. Pollock seem to meet the needs of the case. Certain it is that in the present situation of deadlock there is little or no hope of a satisfactory settlement. And as delay always has the effect of making any settlement more difficult, it is to be hoped that something will soon be done to put the Colony into a more normal condition.

AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA.

Without any question, the most important of the cables received yesterday were those relating to the discussion in the House of Commons on the Bill providing for the passing of the Treaties with Austria and Bulgaria, for there is raised under that matter some of the principal questions of adjustment that are a legacy of the late war. Not much is known here of the actual terms of those Treaties but we have the general knowledge that Austria, as a Power, has been robbed of a great deal of her former greatness, that parts of her territory have been given back to Italy, that a new State of Jugoslavia in Bulgaria has been called upon to make reparations sufficiently large to constitute themselves into a just punishment for her acts of military indiscretion. The old Austria-Hungary, the dual Empire that was so important a participant in the days of fruitless negotiation before the actual clash of war came, has disappeared and in her stead stands a country that has now every chance of making good because it has been purged of many of its ills. In the old days, when it stood as a threatening bully to such countries as Serbia, Montenegro, etc., it could never be called good and the world is all the better for its disintegration. And Bulgaria, too, a little country ruled by despots who have caused more trouble to Europe than perhaps any other group, has had a lesson of great value demonstrated. There is encouragement to be gained from the fact that the Allies have not been too harsh in their terms, and it is to be hoped that these two countries concerned will consent with grace to what has been framed and set about the task of putting their domestic affairs in order and so pave the way to a healthy rise in the world's family of nations.

AN ARMED EUROPE?

But there is a serious side to the statements made in relation to the manner in which many small States are building up armaments and it has to be regretted that one has to agree with Mr. Bonar Law when he said that interference would not be tolerated. They are free States and can do what they like so long as they don't interfere with other States, but there is just the danger that all the lessons of the late war will be lost if armaments become once more the order among nations. It seems at times as though the League of Nations' Convention is nothing more now than a scrap of paper embodying fine sentiments but ineffectual as regards action. It is many months now since that Convention was framed but beyond a formal meeting or two and several spasms of oratory nothing has resulted. The excuse is, of course, that mainly owing to the stand which the United States of America has

DAY BY DAY.

THE LADY MAR TAKES EIGHT STEPS TO AVOID ONE.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sorensen returned to the Colony by the P. and O. Khiva yesterday.

The name of the On Yick Lung Kee Steamship Company Limited has been struck off the Register.

Dr. Isaiah Edward Mitchell is to be a Member of the Midwives Board vice Dr. Robert Maclean Gibson.

Major Christopher Willson, O.B.E., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Major Christopher Willson, O.B.E., to act as First Clerk, Magistracy, in addition to his other duties.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth to act as First Assistant Director of Public Works during the absence on leave of Mr. T. L. Perkins.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council vice Mr. R. G. Shewan, resigned.

Inland Lot No. 2193, Kennedy Road, is to be sold by auction at the P. W. D. Offices on May 3rd. Its area is about 14,200 square feet, the annual rent is \$93 and the upset price is \$2,940.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. H. T. Jackson to act as Second Assistant Director of Public Works, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. L. Perkins.

The entries for the Kowloon Cricket Club's annual tennis tournament are most gratifying. There are five events, and already some ties have been played off. We are asked to inform competitors that the first rounds must be completed by the 30th instant. Players who do not complete their 66 struck out of the events.

The Bishop of Victoria writes us as follows:—May I through your columns announce to any whom it may concern and especially to the congregation of St. John's Cathedral, that special collections will be made at the morning and evening services on Sunday next on behalf of the dependants of the two Chinese workmen who were killed last week by the landslide while building the Church Hall. There is no Employees' Liability Act in force here but Chinese contractors usually give about \$30 compensation for the life of a man. I need not say that Christian congregation will desire to act upon a very different standard.

Hongkong is losing a well-known and highly esteemed resident by the departure for Home to-day of Mr. James Walker who has for many years been manager of the Dairy Farm Company. In this capacity, Mr. Walker has in a very real sense been a servant of the whole community, and the fruits of his untiring labours will long be enjoyed by residents. The Dairy Farm Company is without doubt one of the Colony's most valued possessions; all too seldom do we think of the benefits it brings to us, far removed from Home though we are. In its development, Mr. Walker has played a very large part and when it is still expanding its ramifications, apart from his business life, Mr. Walker, together with his wife, has made very many friends here, all of whom regret his departure. We wish both Mr. and Mrs. Walker long years of happy retirement in the Old Country.

taken on the question of the Peace Treaty it has not been possible to act, but, to our way of thinking, the Allies themselves might make a little more earnest beginning. So soon as these present Treaties are concluded invitations should be issued to all European nations to meet and initiate this great international movement. Otherwise, we shall be seeing a Europe armed to the teeth, ready for another conflict.

1895.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending April 14th, 1895.)

THE DOLLAR.

April 18th.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. 1.7/8d.

A FAREWELL REVIEW.

April 15th.—Lieut. General Barker will review the whole of the troops in the Garrison and the Volunteers at the Happy Valley to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. This will be the last official duty the General will perform before his departure from the Colony and the event promises to be a very interesting one. The Rifle Brigade, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the Hongkong Regiment, the Volunteers will assemble in full force on this occasion, and the sight of this immense gathering should not be missed. Major-General Black who succeeds Lieut. General Barker, will arrive to-morrow by the English mail possibly in time to be present at the Parade.

THE DEPARTING GENERAL.

April 18th.—The "At Home" at the Headquarters House this afternoon was attended by a large and fashionable gathering in honour of the General and Mrs. Barker.

ORGAN RECITAL.

April 19th.—Another delightful organ recital, by those accomplished musicians, Messrs. C.F.A. Sangster and Geo. Grimble, will be given in Union Church on the 27th inst.

"THE ODD VOLUMES."

April 19th.—A meeting of the Odd Volumes was held at the Society's rooms at 5.30 this afternoon, when Mr. Frank Browne F.C.S. delivered a very interesting lecture or argon—the newly discovered constituent of the atmosphere. The Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart presided, and there was a large attendance of ladies and children.

AN IMPROVERISHED CHAMBER.

April 20th.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the Chairman's speech was simply a resume of the report and a reference to the West River, a few words of condolence with the Chinese and of congratulations to their Japanese conquerors, a reference to the silver question, and an appeal to the benevolence of the community on behalf of an impoverished Chamber.

WEI HAI WEI FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL TO HONGKONG.

From Sir James H. Stewart Lockhart we have received the following:—

Owing to the almost entire failure of crops last year in the Territory of Wei-hai-wei a large number of the Chinese inhabitants is on the verge of starvation and a Committee, composed of British and Chinese, has been appointed by His Honour the Commissioner to take immediate steps to relieve those who are suffering from want of proper food.

It is estimated that at least 10,000 Chinese are in dire need and that 10,000 dollars a month for the next four months will be required for the relief of the most necessitous cases.

The Committee has already arranged for the purchase of grain to the value of 15,000 dollars and distribution of relief commenced on the 21st instant. Subscriptions are being collected locally among the members of the small British community and the Chinese merchants who are doing all in their power to help; but it will be quite impossible to obtain locally funds sufficient to feed for four months those who are starving and that it is necessary to appeal for extraneous assistance in order to be able to meet the expenditure required to cope with the situation.

An appeal for help has been made by the Chinese members of the Committee to their countrymen in other parts of China and abroad, and this appeal is now addressed by the British members

CHILD LABOUR.

A CORRESPONDENT'S VIEWS.

We have received the following for publication:—
Sir,—Arising from the case at the Police Court yesterday in which three earth-carrying women were charged with wilfully allowing their children to do "hard labour," there is again raised the question of "Child Labour and its Consequences." Of course to the mind of us all, it is, no doubt, a serious question, but the seriousness of it cannot be in any way suppressed, except by the will of the children's mothers. But how many mothers have ever been heard to say:—"I cannot bring along my young children with me to work together to earn the daily bread." Those poor mothers, who have children from six years upwards on going out each morning to face a miserable day, seldom possess the thoughts of the ideal mother, who before leaving home must have an assurance of good care being taken of her children. What makes this difference? Poverty can only explain it. The poor mothers have many things to think of. Neglect of the care of their own children often results. Father, mother, and the rest of the family who are eligible for some task (including children just passed five years of age) rise early and return home when the sun is setting after their hard day's toil. The total earnings may just be sufficient for a meal at a local restaurant. So we can see how hard is the life of the Chinese poor.

Dr. Aubrey was deeply touched on seeing the two children carrying heavy loads up the Peak, which loads "he was afraid he could not carry." But apparently the children had sufficient strength to carry the loads right up to the Peak. The doctor's action in bringing the matter before the Court was admirable, but his wish to see somebody fined was not realised. Nowadays nearly everyone has a grievance of some kind. Lack of money is one of the chief causes. The cost of living, etc., is very high at the present moment and what is going to happen to those whose financial needs are insufficient, no one can say.

"The boys were working to earn their own living and they would suffer from hunger were they to cease doing so," were the thoughtful and justifiable words of Magistrate Smith, in the course of the case yesterday. Everyone, especially the young, is looking forward to the future. Who would like to be penniless and hungry?

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space occupied.

Yours etc.

M. T. S.

Hongkong, April 17, 1920.

LAWN TENNIS.

Last night's matches in the H.K.C.C. tournament were:—
Handicap Singles "A"—F. A. Redmond (owes 15/3) beat Capt. Murray (scr.) 6-4; 8-6. Major Greenaway (owes 15/3) beat G. Miskin (res 5/5) 6-2; 6-4.

The following matches will be played on Monday:—
Open Championship Singles.—Major Greenaway v. R. Townsend. J. B. Penman v. M. W. Lo. Open Doubles Championship.—Ng Sze Kwong and A. H. Rumjahn v. E. de Souza and F. Prata. Capt. Murray and A. B. Raworth v. S. A. Rumjahn and O. Rumjahn.

of the Committee to their countrymen in China, Hongkong and the Straits Settlements in the confident hope that they will be ready to help the Committee to provide sufficient and proper food for the unfortunate but patient sufferers from famine who have been trying to subsist on the husks of grain and the dried runners of sweet potatoes.

The following is the Committee:—Chairman:—His Honour Sir James H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G. Vice-Chairmen:—Mr. A. P. Blunt and Captain A. C. M. Binny. Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. S. W. Roberts. Members:—Rev. O. R. Burnett, Mr. P. D. Crawley, Mr. E. N. Hill, Mr. W. E. Southcott, Mr. J. W. Wilson, Mr. Ko Ming-brun, Mr. Li Yi-chih, Mr. Lin Wen-ching, Mr. Lan Hei-fu, Mr. Shao Feng-ming, Mr. Shih Lang-huan, Mr. Sun Hsin-tien and Mr. Wang Sheng-ch'en. Contributions should be sent direct to the Hon. Treasurer, Wei-hai-wei, or through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

To all intents and purposes we as a nation are about to debase a certain amount of our coinage, and again make it equal to paper or token money. The early Tudors did this in order to obtain more funds for their Exchequers. When Elizabeth came to the throne she gave instructions for the withdrawal of the base coin. She went so far as to send to Bristol two goldsmiths with £1,000 of new money to exchange for the old coinage. Queen Beas found difficulty in obtaining all the silver she required, in spite of the attacks on treasure ships from the Spanish Main.

The youngest infantry unit of the Brigade of Guards has celebrated its birthday, for it was five years ago that the King sanctioned the formation of the Welsh Guards. More fortunate than the Irish Guards, established to mark the heroism of Irish line regiments, in the South African Campaign the Welshmen had not to wait long before they earned their first fame. They took their place on the Western Front a little more than a year after their Irish comrades, who were some 25 years their seniors, and have gained one V.C., compared with the three won by the fourth regiment of the Brigade.

The British Army can supply an earlier instance of a strike than the dockyard workers of 1775. The first military bands were attached to the Guards, and the bandsmen were not subject to military law. In 1773 the "Coldstreams" band claimed extra pay for playing at an officers' entertainment, and on this being refused went out on strike. Their places were filled with Germans brought over from Hanover, and in a few years the Army was full of German bandmen, who monopolised the bandmasterships until, after the Crimean War, the Royal Military School of Music was established at Kneller Hall, which turns out British bandmen able to hold their own with the best of foreign armies.

Market intelligence that the price of diamonds has again risen, and that at a recent sale unset brilliants realised from 253 to 297 per carat will leave most of us cold. The increase is due, in part, to the decline in currency value, and in part to the demand for precious stones by those who have made fortunes out of the war. These prices are for small diamonds of a few carats. The big stones have no standard value, though in the past, where there are authentic records, it seems to have ranged between 2500 and £1,000 a carat. The Orloff diamond, of 194 carats, formerly among the Russian Crown jewels, was bought for £20,000. The Pitt diamond, of 135 carats, was sold to the Duke of Orleans by Thomas Pitt for £135,000.

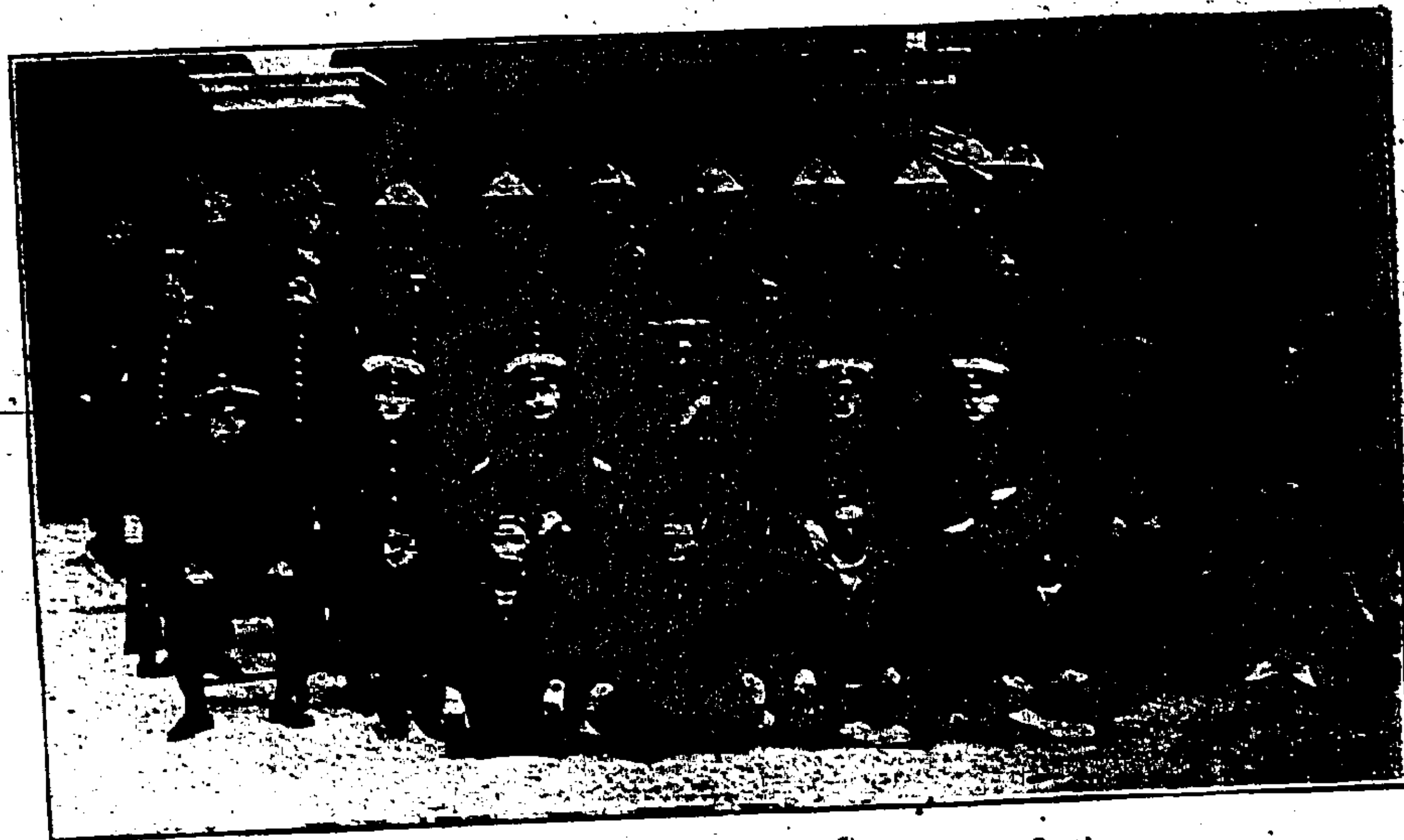
A good story used to be told of the late Lord Russell that illustrated his fearless attitude towards abuses. As is well known, he entered the lists of journalism as Editor of the "Morning Gazette." Shortly after he had taken up this post an attack by him on some local abuses resulted in the paper being sued for libel. With his proprietor, the editor called upon Mr. (afterwards Baron) Cleeby, who was retained for the newspaper. Mr. Cleeby advised an apology. Apologies! cried the editor. "Why, the man is one of the biggest scoundrels in London." "That may be," said the lawyer, "but there may be half a dozen like him in the jury itself and another in the jury who will try the case." The argument prevailed, and an apology was duly offered.

It looks as though one of the most famous of London's great houses is coming into its own again after being empty for a very long time. This is Surrey House, Marble Arch, which has lately been shorn of its "To Be Let or Bold boards," and is now in the hands of the decorators. It has been unoccupied for 13 years, ever since the death of its last tenant, the exquisite Cyril Flower, Lord Battersea and Overstrand, accounted in his day the handsomest man in the Commons and Lords successively. For some reason the house went unlet year after year. Occasionally it was used for a dance or some other society function, and during the war it was the headquarters of the organisation which undertook the collection and distribution of books to the soldiers in the field and at home.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.



St. Joseph's College football team, who were beaten in the final of the Shield Competition by the Police on a re-play after a drawn match.



Inspector Angus and members of the Police Staff at Shaukiwan Station.



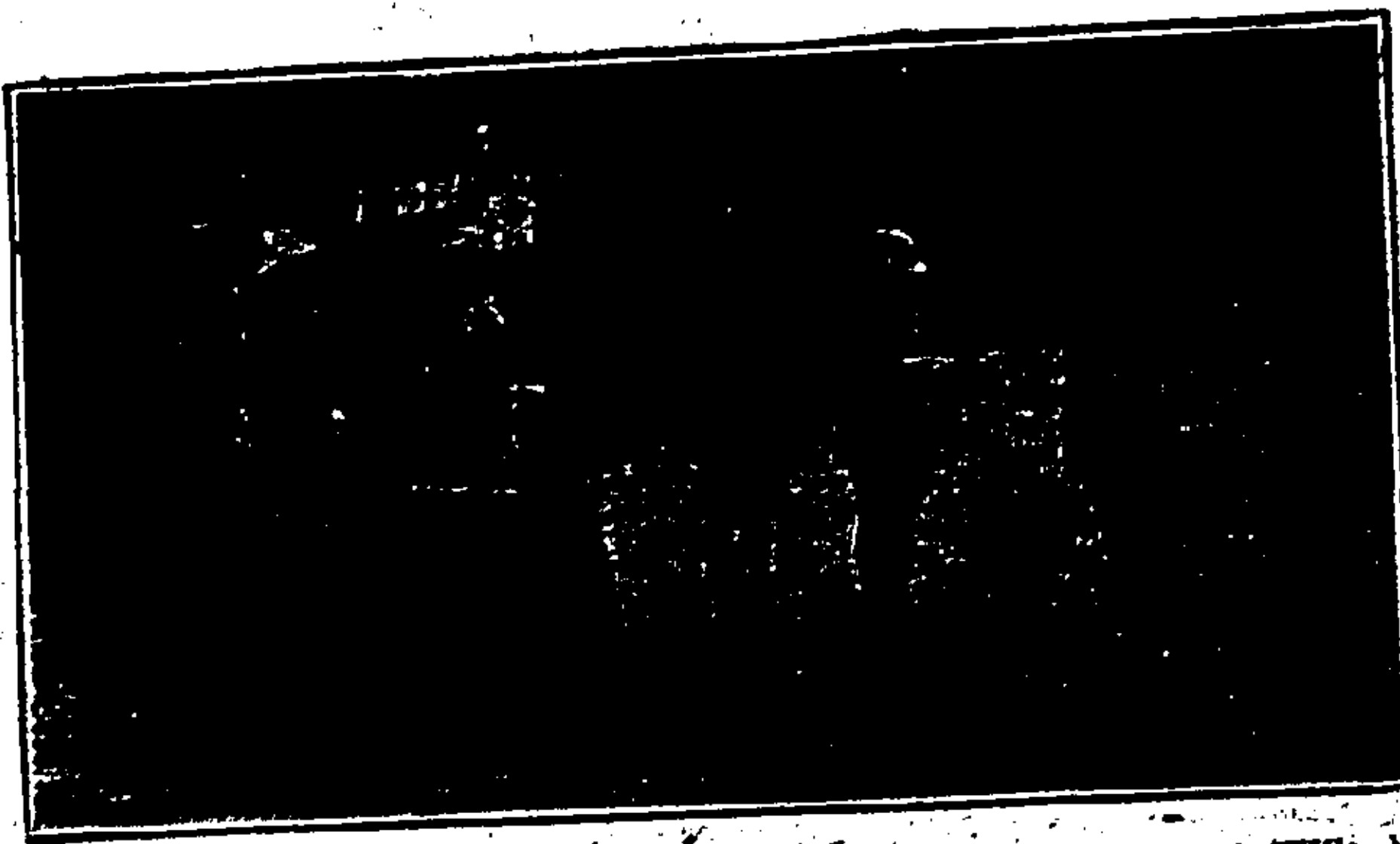
Group taken at the wedding of Major Leslie-Smith and Miss Kathleen Moxon.



Major Leslie-Smith and his bride.



Officers of the Hong Kong Police Force. The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., is the central figure in the front row.



H.E. the Governor presenting Military crosses to Lieut. Welsforth (Wills.) and Subadar Alim Sher (H.K.S.B., R.G.A.)

(Photos. by Mee Cheong.)

NOTICES

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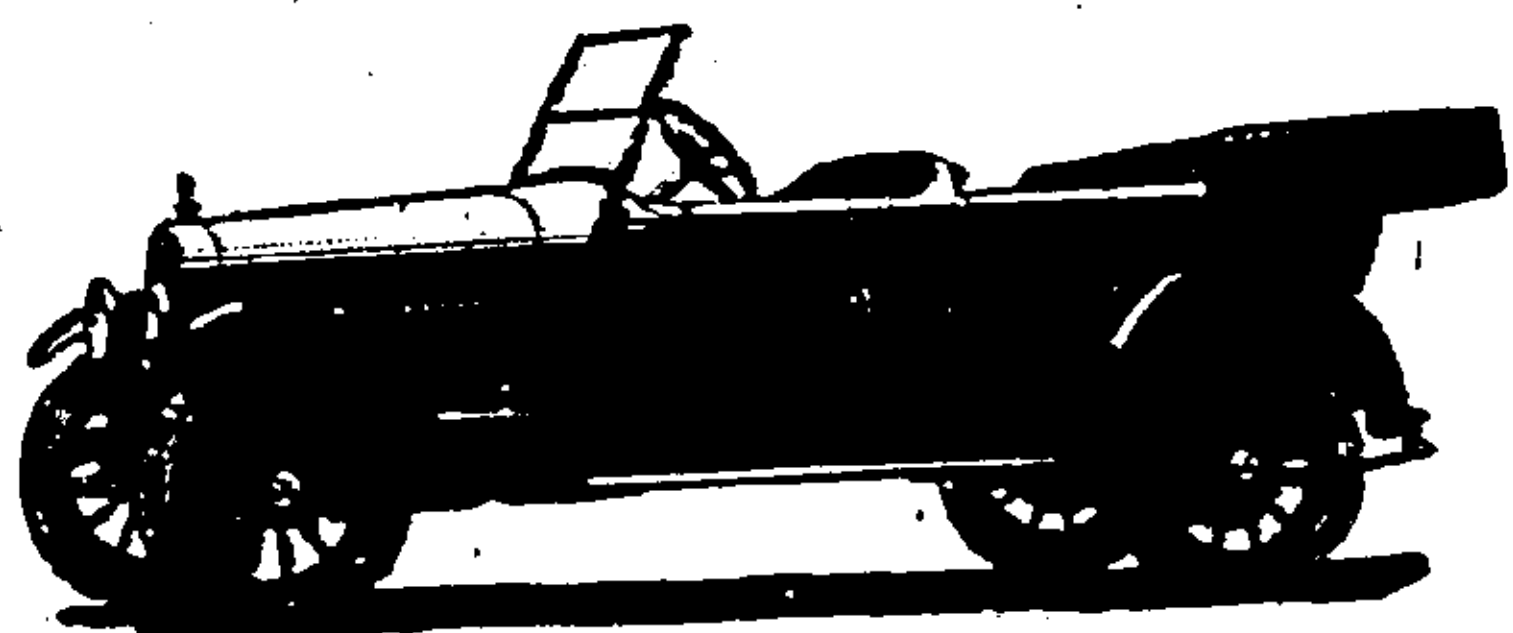
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WOMAN SWALLOWS A MOUSE.

SLEEPING WITH THE
MOUTH OPEN.

People who sleep with their
mouths open should be warned by
the fearful fate that has befallen
a Lambeth woman who swallowed
a mouse, and has been under
treatment at St. Thomas's Hos-
pital.

"Mrs. Mary Watson, a young
married woman living in Lam-
beth, came to the hospital," said
an official to a "Daily Chronicle"

representative recently, "suffering
from violent sickness. She said
she had swallowed a mouse.

"According to her statement,
she was in bed with her baby,
and was awakened at 3 o'clock in
the morning by the child moving.
At the same time she saw a mouse
running over her chest, and, as
she put it, 'it just slipped into my
mouth before I could stop it, and
I swallowed it. You see I always
sleep with my mouth open, other-
wise it wouldn't have happened.

"She was not ill enough to be
detained in the hospital, and we
were able to give her comfort of
both mind and body."

CONDITIONS IN
HONGKONG.

U. S. CONSULS REPORT.

Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, the
well-known American Consul-
General, has recently sent home
an instructive report on the trade
of Hongkong for last year, says
the "L. & C. Express." The
statistics given are only for the
nine months, and these show
results far beyond what was
anticipated, while the indications
were that the rate during the
last quarter of 1919 would com-
pare very favourably with
that of the corresponding quarter
of 1918. On the other hand,
it is noted that the open-
ing of trade to Europe has not
been followed by as brisk a
renewal of shipments of Chinese
raw materials and other products
to either Great Britain or the
Continent of Europe as antici-
pated, and it is evident that large
purchases in this direction can-
not be expected in Europe until
more settled conditions in in-
dustry and commerce obtain
there. At the same time, there
have been many hindrances
to trade, such as the con-
tinued disorders in South China,
unsettled conditions, due both to
political disturbances and un-
stable credits, delays in trans-
mission of cablegrams, and also
to some extent by irregularities
and slowness of mail service. The
exchange situation has been an-
other disturbing factor, being
complicated by the silver situation
in Hongkong itself, the prohibition
of the export of silver from the
Colony affecting the value of
Hongkong Bank notes, the
circulating medium of the
Colonies, in such a way
as to lead to a discount of 7 to 10
per cent. as compared with the
corresponding silver currency
outside of Hongkong. There has
been a fair amount of capital
available for all proper banking
and industrial purposes through-
out the year, but the continued
influx of Chinese people and
Chinese capital have had a
tendency to force upward
all local prices in Hong-
kong, with constantly increasing
cost of living. In many respects
says Mr. Anderson, the cost of
living, as compared with prewar
days, is higher in the Far East
at the present time than in any other
part of the world, and it is higher
in Hongkong than elsewhere in
the Far East. In the course of the
report some of the more interesting
features of the year's trade are
dwelt upon. With regard to
Japan, it appears that that coun-
try has continued its hold upon
some lines of trade, but the anti-
Japanese boycott has unquestion-
ably been felt by Japanese ex-
porters in a larger and more
serious way than might at first
appear. Japan has a hold
on the trade of Hongkong
and South China in some
lines which cannot be shaken off
all at once, by reason of the fact
that it is without competition in
such lines: matches, some heavy
cheap chemicals, and cheap
hardware are examples. At the
same time, China has commenced
to produce some goods, as well
as raw materials, which hereto-
fore have come from Japan or the
United States, cutting largely
into the Japanese coal trade, for
example, and furnishing a large
portion of the supply of flour for
South China, which, in pre-war
days, came from the United
States, but more recently has
come from Japan.

It is satisfactory to learn from
Mr. Anderson's conclusions that
the general business situation in
this part of the Far East is un-
questionably improving; the chief
drawbacks at the present time,
both in commerce and in-
dustry, have to do with
conditions in Europe, and to
some extent in the
United States, rather than in the
Far East itself. Most Hongkong
industries have been prospering,
and some of them have done un-
usually well. The shipyards con-
tinue busy, the sugar refineries
have been fortunate in having
had a good supply of sugar bought
at comparatively low rates to dis-
pose of on a rising market, and
the canneries and preserve
factories are again commencing
to renew pre-war trade con-
nections. The demand for houses
and office accommodations in
Hongkong is leading to a large
amount of building, and real estate
is advancing in price under the
stimulus of purchases by the
Chinese, who are coming into the
colony in increasing numbers.
The increased tonnage coming
to the Far East also has had a
stimulating effect. All the
financial houses, insurance com-
panies, and similar concerns
report satisfactory business. High
exchange hampers trade, but in

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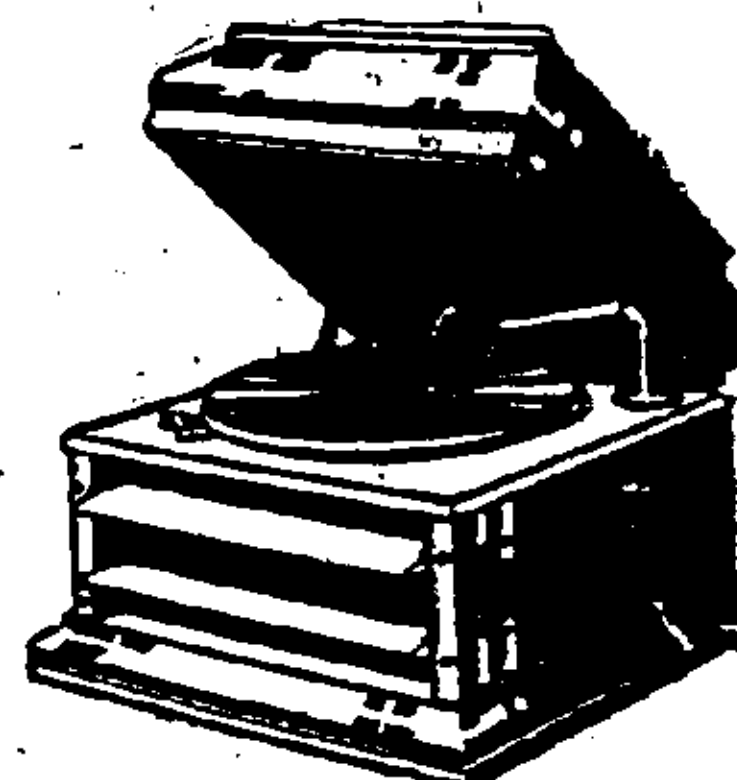
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Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
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Tsuyama M. N. Y. K.		E. Apr.
West Inskip P. M. Co.		E. Apr.
Siam M. O. S. K.		E. Apr.
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Wakasa M. N. Y. K.		B. of May
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Kuneshi M. O. S. K.		May 3
Korea M. O. S. K.		May 3
Havana M. O. S. K.		May 4
E. of Russia, C. P. O. S.		May 6
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Dryden	A. L.	May 10
Radnor	A. L.	May 10
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Nile	C. M. Co.	May 15
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Aki M. N. Y. K.		May 19
China	C. M. Co.	May 19
M. S. Dollar	R. D. Co.	May 19
Eastern	P. & O.	May 19
Kazembe	B. L. Co.	May 20
Africa M. O. S. K.		May 22
Taiyuen	B. S. & S.	May 24
Iconium	A. L.	May 24
Bessie D.	R. D. Co.	May 24

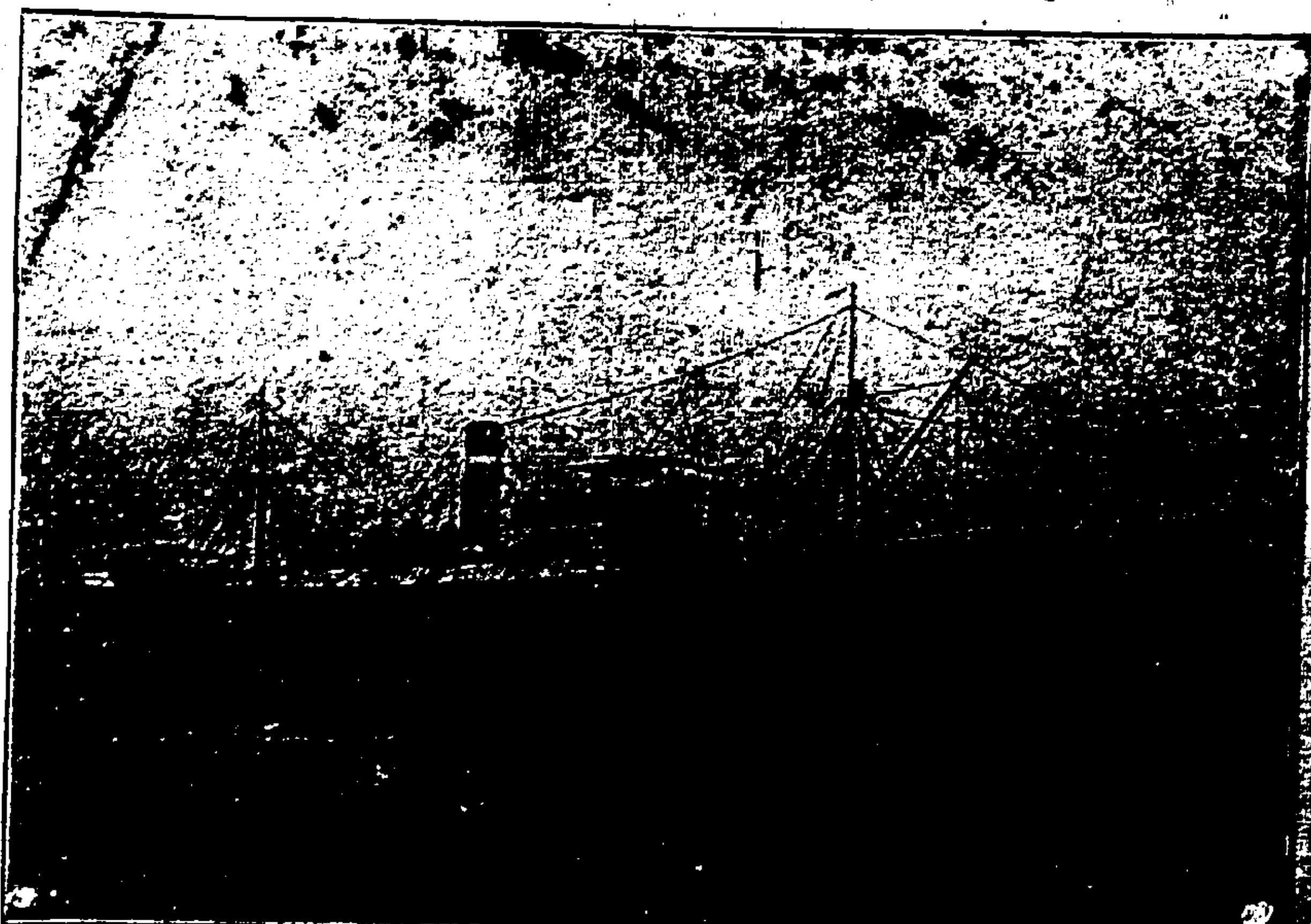
JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Aki M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 17
Chenan	B. S. & S.	Apr. 17
Haibong	D. L. Co.	Apr. 17
Yunnan	B. S. & S.	Apr. 17
Fooshing	J. M. Co.	Apr. 17
Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	Apr. 18
Kailong	B. S. & S.	Apr. 18
Linan	B. S. & S.	Apr. 18
Yaishing	J. M. Co.	Apr. 19
Fooksang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 19
Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 19
Persia M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 19
Taksang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 20
Chipsing	J. M. Co.	Apr. 20
Luchow	B. S. & S.	Apr. 20
Suiyang	B. S. & S.	Apr. 20
Tipsalak	J. C. J. L.	Apr. 20
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Apr. 20
Sunning	B. S. & S.	Apr. 22
Huichow	B. S. & S.	Apr. 22
Kwaisang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 22
Sosho M.	O. S. K.	Apr. 22
Kimi M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 23
Moriata	D. L. Co.	Apr. 23
Yuenang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 23
Teau	B. S. & S.	Apr. 24
Muttra	P. & O.	Apr. 24
Nqvara	P. & O.	Apr. 25
Tipanas	J. C. J. L.	Apr. 25
Tilatlap	J. C. J. L.	Apr. 26
Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 27
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 27
Kumsang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 27
Bengkalis	J. C. J. L.	Apr. 28
Tensho M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 29
Nikko	N. Y. K.	Apr. 30
Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	May 3
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	May 22

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AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	5,400	20 Apr. noon	Spore, Colombo & B'way.
KHIVA	9,000	17 Apr. noon	M'les, L'don & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

MADRAS	7,000	19 Apr. noon	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Apr.	Sandakan, Thursday Is.
EASTERN	4,000	19th May	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

MUTTRA	4,700	24th Apr.	Shanghai & Kobe.
NOVARA	7,000	25th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan ports.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcel Postage not more than 10% of value to be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.
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SUWA MARU Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.
TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) Wed. 5th May, at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Sat. 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU Sunday, 25th Apr. at noon.
TAMBA MARU Friday, 30th Apr. at noon.
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 14th May, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOKAWA MARU Middle of May.

LIVERPOOL & MATSEI LES via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

WAKASA MARU (Calling Genoa) Monday, 3rd May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

SIKKO MARU Friday, 30th Apr. at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TSUYAMA MARU Wednesday, 23rd April.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KIMI MARU (Omitting Colombo) Thursday, 22nd April.

TENSHIN MARU Monday, 3rd May.

ALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU Monday, 19th April.

YAMAGATA MARU Sunday, 2nd May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Friday, 16th April, at 11 a.m.

TANGAI MARU Saturday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SADO MARU Friday, 16th April, at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU Tuesday, 27th April, at 11 a.m.

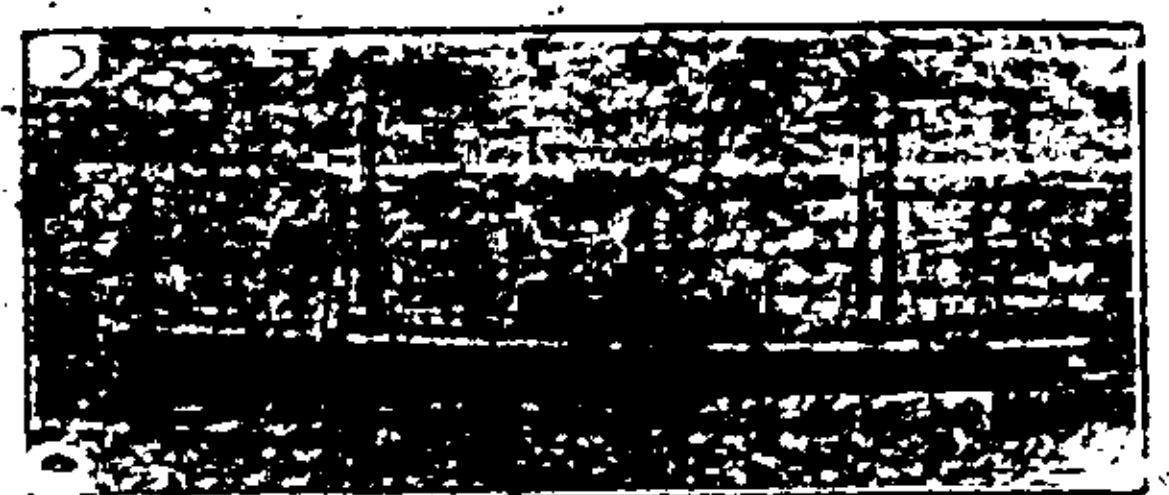
TENSHO MARU Friday, 30th April.

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S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN



Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas	Shanghai	in port	16th Apr.	Java.
Tjisalak	Java	in port	20th Apr.	Japan.
Tjipanas	Java	in port	25th Apr.	Saigon.
Tjilalajap	Java	in port	26th Apr.	Java.
Tjikini	Macassar	17th Apr.		
Bengkalis	Japan	25th Apr.	28th Apr.	Java.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYANA MARU" Tuesday, 14th May.

"HAYRE MARU" Tuesday, 8th June.

CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"PANAMA MARU" Wednesday, 26th May.

"SEATTLE MARU" Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"LUZON MARU" Beginning of May.

"SIAM MARU" Middle of May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNAJIRI MARU" Monday, 17th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" Sunday, 2nd May.

VICTORIA & VANDOVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" (Call Shanghai) Saturday, 22nd May.

"CHICAGO MARU" Saturday, 22nd June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAJIO MARU" Sunday, 18th April.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 25th April.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 22nd April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	19th May.	24th May.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON & ROTTERDAM "KAZEMBE" 20th May.

For particulars of sailing-shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

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General Agents.

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STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

"BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing Beginning of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 27th. April.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA-MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 25th April.

OCEAN TRASPOT CO., LTD.

(TAITO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific, also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transhipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Mon., 19th Apr. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Yatsing	Mon., 19th Apr. at 5 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Tues., 20th Apr. at 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Tues., 20th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Fooshing	Wed., 21st Apr. at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwaisang	Thurs., 22nd Apr. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 23rd Apr. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hipsang	Tues., 27th Apr. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line offers regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, leaving from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong to Japan, Penang, etc., sailing at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, leaving from Canton for the Straits and Hongkong to Japan, Penang, etc., sailing at Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly at passengers and cargo, sailing at Haiphong via Canton.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Singapore and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitai, Jassaid, Lattak, Lattak and Lattak. Due to the small size of the vessels, the cargo is carried in the hold.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, sailing at Shanghai and Canton.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOKSANG" & "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about 19th & 22nd April, respectively for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenai	15th Apr. at 4 p.m.
HONGKONG	Tairop Wan Yi	18th Apr. at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	18th Apr. at 10 a.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kaifong	18th Apr. at 10 a.m.
WUHU	Nagpo	19th Apr. at noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	20th Apr. at 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Suiyang	20th Apr. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Huichow	22nd Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	22nd Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Tean	24th Apr. at 4 p.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Shantung	27th Apr. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wampoa.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to all ports in Siam & S'pore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong April, 17, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haiphong W. C. Passmore SAT. 17th Apr. at 3 p.m.

Haiching A. H. Stewart TUES. 20th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Moialla E. D. Walker FRI. 23rd Apr. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & Cable Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF COLOMBO" via Suez 13th May.

"EURYMACHUS" via Panama 27th May.

"TELEMACHUS" via Panama 2nd June.

* Calling at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 20th March and is expected here on the 26th April.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE arrived at Yokohama on April 9th, left there April 9th and is due at Vancouver on April 23rd.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 9th April, and is expected here on the 19th May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SUWA M. (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Manila on the 11th April, and is expected here on the 24th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TENSIO M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore, on the 9th April and is expected here on the 29th April.

The P. & O. s.s. MADRAS left Moji for this port on the 13th inst. and is due here on the 17th inst. at about evening.

The N. Y. K. s.s. RANGOON M. (Calcutta Line) left Moji for this port on the 13th April and is expected here on the 18th April.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. KALEMBE left Singapore for Manila on 13th April and may be expected here on the 25th inst.

The Ban Line s.s. BEN-CLEUCH from Antwerp & Leith, left Singapore for this port on 4th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 20th April.

SUIT QUEUES IN THE STRAND.

M.P.'S CHEAP TAILORING SCHEME.

Thousands of people who read in the newspapers recently that suits of clothes made to measure could be supplied at prices ranging from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 17s. 6d. went to the establishment opened by Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, M.P., in the Strand to see if it were true. The rush for these cheap clothes provided a remarkable demonstration of the feeling of the public concerning the soaring prices which have been imposed by tailors during the last twelve months.

All through the morning and afternoon Mr. Mallaby-Deeley's premises were besieged. For the opening day it had not been found possible to obtain the services of more than a score of assistants and cashiers, and this limited staff proved quite inadequate to deal with the avalanche of orders which descended upon them. A system had to be adopted of admitting about 30 people into the shop and then closing the doors. When those inside had been measured, had chosen their material, and paid cash for the suit or overcoat ordered, another batch of customers was allowed to enter. Outside in the street there never seemed to be fewer than a hundred people crowded against the doors, waiting their turn for admission.

Not much time was wasted in the shop. Specimen suits, sports coats, and overcoats were hung in racks for inspection, and pads of patterns lay on tables. A customer stated his requirements and the price he wished to pay. He was then given a pattern book and, as soon as he had made a choice, was measured. A bill was made out, the money collected by one of three cashiers, and the customer passed out into the street with an assurance that in due course the clothes he had ordered would be delivered to him by post. For the present, apparently, "fitting" does not come into the scheme, but it is claimed that with the skilful measurements taken, the man who pays £3 15s. for a suit will be as well fitted and get as good cloth and clothes as smartly cut and finished as he would in the ordinary way for more than double the money. A representative of the Times was informed that, should any error in fitting occur, this will be rectified. Most of the materials shown yesterday were tweeds, though a few worsted patterns were also available. No serge was included in the books, but we understand that there are no limitations to the possible further developments of the scheme.

The most popular lines yesterday were suits in greys and brown herring-bone tweeds at a cost of £3 15s. and spring overcoats in Local, Scotch, and Cheviot tweeds at £3 15s. 6d. and £3 15s. 6d. Some of the men giving orders were obviously of a class in the habit of ordering their clothes from good and presumably expensive tailors.

The suits are being made at three factories which were erected during the war for the manufacture of khaki clothing. The factories, we are informed, are equipped with the finest machinery, and will be able to turn out 5,000 suits and overcoats every week. Expert and highly paid cutters are employed, and smartness and first-class workmanship are to be features of the products.

London tailors seem to have been taken by surprise in the launching of the new enterprise. One, with a considerable business in the City, when asked for an opinion yesterday afternoon said that they had been talking the matter over all day and were

CABINET DISMISSES ROYAL COMMISSION.

CLEFTAGE OVER SECURITY OF TENURE.

The Cabinet has decided to disband the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

This decision, which follows a cleavage of opinion on the Commission and the resignation of the Chairman, Sir William Peat, and six other members, was made known at a meeting of the Commission held recently at Queen Anne's-gate-buildings.

Sir William Ashley, Messrs. H. S. Cantley, M.P., G. G. Rea, E. H. Parker, W. Anker-Simmons, and Henry Overman because a majority of the Commission resolved to go into a long list of other subjects not included in the terms of reference. One of these was "security of tenure."

"This decision," wrote Lord Lee, Minister of Agriculture to the Commission "is not compatible with the official definition of the scope of the reference communicated to you by Sir Arthur Boscawen on July 27. He therein stated:

"The Government purposely limited the reference in the first instance, so as to exclude wider questions, by which I understand is meant such questions as security of tenure and the nationalisation of the land, because they wish to have an early report on the economic question, and for this reason they placed on the Commission no direct representatives of landowners, but an equal number of representatives of agriculturists and labourers."

"They are of opinion that if there is to be full examination of these questions it should be undertaken by a separate Royal Commission specially constituted for the purpose."

"The remaining subjects," Lord Lee adds, "have nearly all been exhaustively examined and fully reported upon very recently by the Agricultural Reconstruction Committee."

In these circumstances, the Cabinet, after the most careful consideration, has come to the conclusion that the Prime Minister should advise His Majesty to re-constitute the Commission from its duties, and to bring its proceedings to a close."

At the meeting, attended by the 16 majority members, it was unanimously resolved that all the subjects were well within the terms of reference.

"To inquire into the economic aspect of the agricultural industry, with special reference to the adjustment of a balance between prices, costs of production, remuneration of labour, and hours of employment."

"The Commission thought it right to record the opinion that many of the remaining subjects now excluded are of more enduring importance to the future of agriculture than the policy of guarantee as to which they had not been agreed."

convinced that the scheme could not be an ordinary commercial venture. Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, so far as we can see, he added, must be running the thing at a loss unless the cloth and the workmanship are of the poorest quality imaginable. The current price of shoddy is 6s. a yard, and if a suit from this material is sold at £2 15s., only 15s. is available for making and trimmings, taking the cost figures. You cannot get the best worsteds at less than 25s. a yard. Unless Mr. Mallaby-Deeley bought his material six or seven years ago and is now acting as a philanthropist, he is running at a dead loss.

Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, however, says that he has started a genuine business scheme which is to go on permanently if the public give him their support.

PEACE NIGHT PARTY ENDS IN BLOWS.

SCENE IN DINING ROOM.

Incidents at a Streatham Peace night party that ended in angry words and blows were related in the King's Bench Division recently before Mr. Justice Rowlatt.

Mr. John Richard Marsh, of Tulsa Hill, obtained a verdict of £35 damages against Mr. Charles Erskine Head, a builder, of Wellesley-road, Croydon, for an assault committed at the house of Mr. Arthur Marsh in Heybridge-avenue, Streatham.

The host, Mr. Arthur Marsh, is brother of the plaintiff and brother-in-law of the defendant. Mr. H. H. Haldin, K.C., said that Mr. Arthur Marsh gave a Peace night entertainment, with a bonfire and fireworks in a field adjoining, and the large company present included boys, girls, and grown-up persons.

BONFIRE, MUSIC, AND BLOWS. After the bonfire came music and dancing in the drawing room, and refreshments in the dining room. Mr. Head (who is fairly well known as a boxer) took some of the guests home in his motor-car, and on his return he complained to the host, his brother-in-law, about the drinks provided.

He said, "I have had rotten stuff here, and you have not treated my friends properly." The plaintiff, Mr. J. R. Marsh, spoke to him, and the defendant turned and said, "You will get a packet in a minute." He used bad language and said, "You took that fat-headed-downstairs and gave him champagne. If you could not afford it, send the bill in to me."

Plaintiff protested that there were ladies and children in the room, and without another word the defendant struck him a violent blow behind the ear, knocking him partly senseless. On the servant telling the defendant that he ought to be ashamed of himself he turned and struck her.

PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE. Mr. J. R. Marsh, the plaintiff, an auditor under a Government department, said the defendant was hitting him all the time he was on the ground. He smashed a valuable picture, and also struck the maid.

Defendant's version of the incident was that he was sober all night. Just before he was leaving his brother-in-law asked him to go down into the dug-out and have a bottle of champagne. He told him he had treated his own friends better than his (defendant's), which was a thing he did not like. While a discussion was going on the plaintiff came up in an aggressive way and said he would put him out. He pushed the plaintiff away, and then the plaintiff, making use of bad language, got the coach horn and threatened to strike him.

"But I struck first," he concluded, and the plaintiff staggered out of the dining room and tripped over a maid in the hall. He denied striking a picture or the maid.

Cross-examined, witness said he had been a boxer in his time, his boxing weight being 10st. 7lb. Did you use bad language?—I used one or two adjectives. (Laughter).

The jury found for the plaintiff, and awarded damages of £35. Judgment was entered accordingly with costs.

and he is prepared to open a fourth factory to increase the output. His stock is bought, and will continue to be bought and manufactured for the special purpose of the scheme, which he regards as a lesson in what can be done by "mass production."

He was reported last night to be gratified by the initial success of his undertaking.

STANDARD BOOTS AND SHOES.

LIMITATION OF PROFITS.

Under an approved scheme, standard boots and shoes are to be put on the market. The project has the approval of the Central Committee under the Profiteering Act and the Standing Committee on the Investigation of Prices.

Reporting to the President of the Board of Trade, the Standing Committee say:—

"We have conferred with the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, and they have explained to us that, in view of the abnormal circumstances in the world's markets, they have adopted a scheme for placing on the market for the benefit of the home consumer, standard boots and shoes in considerable variety, and they submitted to us proposals by which profits arising from manufacture and distribution shall be limited at every stage, from the raw material to the retail article."

It is recalled that the war-time boot scheme, which the public welcomed, and under which 25,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes were made, was withdrawn in April 1919, when the War Office gave up control of the civilian boot trade.

As the prices of raw material continued to advance the federated associations determined to reintroduce the scheme on a voluntary basis. Tanners agreed to join. But when the scheme was announced last October, some sections of the Press suggested that a manufacturer's ring might be behind it, and therefore, after a series of trade meetings, the Central Committee gave instructions for an inquiry to be made into costs.

The chief accountant's investigations show that 27½ per cent. on the retail price is allowed for all costs and profits between the manufacturer and the public. This amount may go to the retailer or may be divided between the wholesale merchant and retailer where the wholesale merchant is employed.

The Committee find the scheme to be conceived in the public interest, and likely to be of benefit, not only in providing the public with standard boots of recognised quality at reasonable prices, but also generally in stabilising the market as a whole.

"We have informed the federated associations that we approve of their scheme, and consider it to be a fair and reasonable one, on condition that it should be open to us to make a more complete examination of the results when the scheme is working, and when fuller facts, based on actual experience of the cost of manufacture, are available."

AMERICA SWALLOWING UP THE RUBBER.

ONLY 100,000 TONS LEFT.

America is Britain's best customers for rubber, and its requirements this year are put at a very high figure.

Mr. F. L. Hamilton, chairman of the Orient Trust Ltd., speaking at the annual meeting, said he understood that the United States estimated to have 8,500,000 cars and lorries registered this year, requiring 51,000,000 tyres.

Taking an average of 8lb. of rubber per tyre, that meant 180,000 tons for tyres alone, and there were many other uses for rubber. Assuming America took 300,000 tons, that left only 100,000 tons for the rest of the world, which,

RUSH OF AMERICANS TO EUROPE.

'BURSTING WITH MONEY.'

"Sir Martin (The Times) is right," said an official of the Tourist Agency recently in a Chronicle report, "he says that enormous numbers of American travellers are coming to Europe this year."

"I only hope his estimate that they will spend £130,000,000 in England and France is fairly accurate, but I have no means of checking the statement."

"There is no doubt, however, that the American tourists will come bursting with money. For five years they have not been able to travel, and in the interval they have been piling up the dollars all the time."

RECORD BOOKINGS.

"Our New York house reports record bookings," and as many Americans will make the trip as the boats can carry. If there were more boats, there would be more tourists.

"The average trip will be a six weeks' tour, out of which at least a fortnight will be spent in France and Belgium, in visiting the battlefields, and particularly the graves of American soldiers."

"As a result London will be more crowded than ever before, and those tourists who do not book rooms well in advance will probably have to sleep in taxi-cabs in a futile pursuit for hotel accommodation."

"We always advise clients to let us include the hotel item when they book their tickets, but some of them will persist in knowing better than we do, and prefer to take their chance."

"The advance guard of the American tourists has already arrived in London, and by next month things will be getting really busy."

In all probability the tourists will not be so aggressively American as in years past. The war has made them know and appreciate us better, and the very square-shouldered and peg-topped individual will be out of the picture altogether."

40,000 HOTEL BEDS READY.

Three hundred and fifty English hotels, with an aggregate accommodation of 40,000 beds, are reported to form part of a novel organisation which is preparing a suitable welcome for the visitors.

The scheme, which represents an effort by hotel-keepers working on a co-operative basis, was explained to a "Daily Chronicle" representative by Mr. Gearing, secretary to the Residential Hotel Keepers' and Travellers' Association.

"We hope to form a central bureau in London," he said, "and also to have four sub-offices in convenient districts, to which Americans, Colonials, and others can resort for assistance and guidance."

"It will be a mutual benefit organisation, and for a small fee the visitor will only have a residence in a hotel guaranteed, but all his travelling arrangements will be made for him, down to getting him back home again."

"The plan applies to the provinces quite as largely as to London, and the full resources of the association will be at the disposal of tourists."

he thought, would be insufficient to go round. The value of 300,000 tons of rubber imported into America at only 2s. per lb., which was below to-day's market price, was £67,000,000.

Of this quantity the British Empire could supply about 80 per cent., which made the rubber industry a very important factor in regulating the exchange between this country and the United States.

NOTICES.

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914
100 YEARS.JOHN
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For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce.

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For your Infant or Invalid

Benger's Food is appetising and delicious. Even the milk used to prepare it is made lighter and easier to digest. In the tin the food may look like another, but there the resemblance of any other food to Benger's ends.

BENGER'S
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while being prepared becomes blended into a creamy cream by a gentle first process of digestion, self-contained in the Food.

To this, and to its great nutritive power, Benger's owes its unique position as "The Food the Doctor orders."

Prepared by W. B. Benger & Co., Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Benger's Food is sold in tin by Chemists, Grocers, and Confectioners.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Importers and Manufacturers: BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England.

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Repair work of any description

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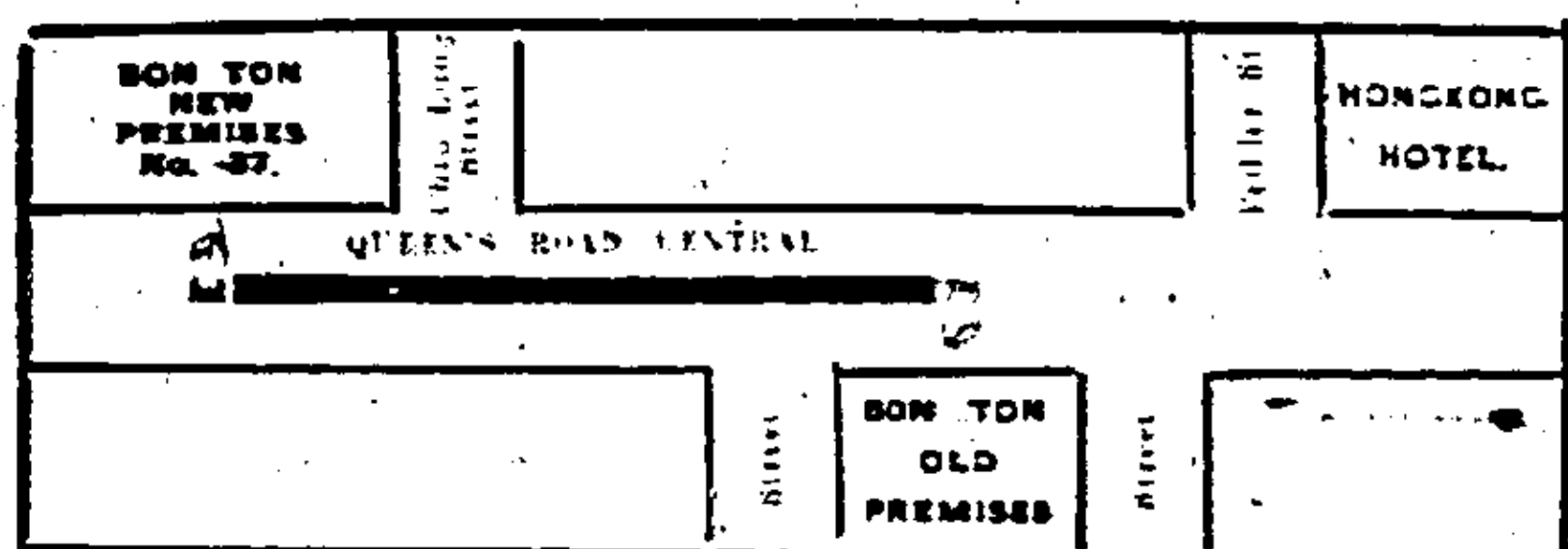
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The attention of our customers is called to the fact that we
have removed to No. 37, Queen's Road Central, and the position of
OUR PREMISES is indicated by the following SKETCH.



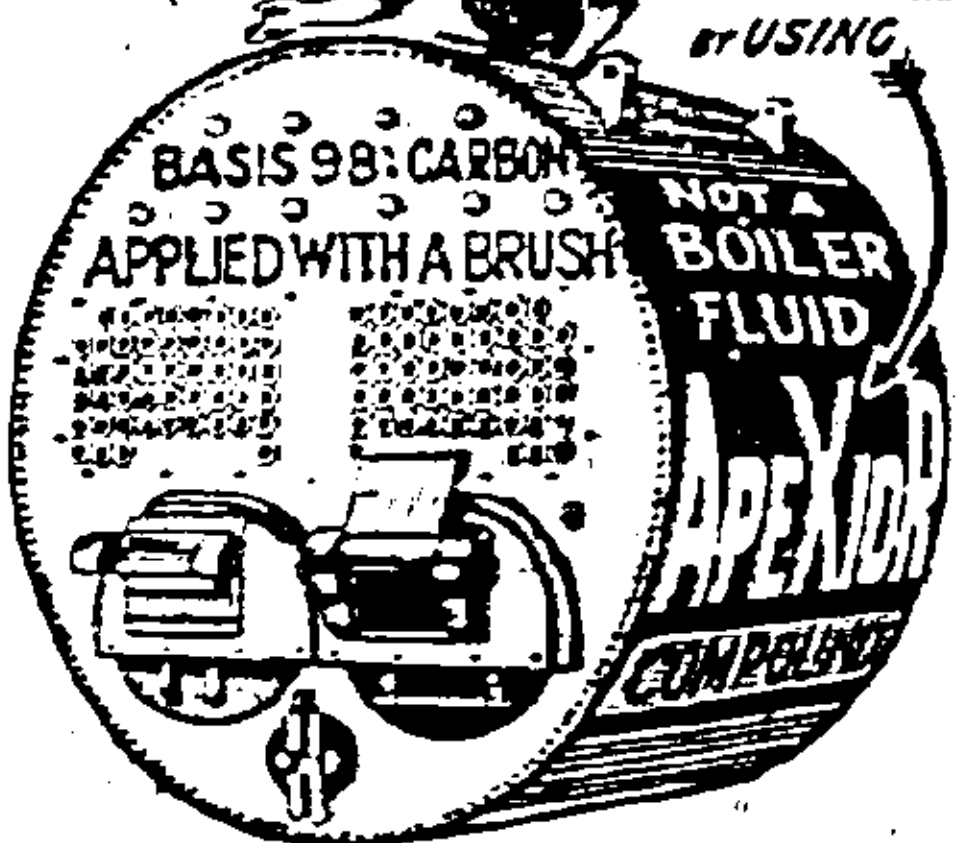
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ENGLISH BATHING CAPS

A NEW STOCK OF THE ABOVE IN
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(Fletcher & Co., Ltd.)

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HONGKONG TRAVEL CO., LTD.

TO	FROM	TIME
11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.
3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
10.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.

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THE BANK OF CHINA.

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Manager: J. L. CROCKATT.

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Mr. Li Kien Chun, Mr. Li Kien Chun, Mr. Li Kien Chun.

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Paid-up, 1,000,000,000 Francs

Reserve Fund, 1,000,000,000 Francs

HONGKONG BRANCH: 15, Queen's Road Central.

General Manager: J. L. CROCKATT.

Manager: J. L. CROCKATT.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1914.

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